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VOLUME XXXI. REPRESENTATIVE. The value of advertising in a journal de pends somewhat on the number of its readers, put still more on their average character. One

journal may have a large circulation among a class of readers whom a business man would find little profit in addressing; another may include as its readers clergymen, teachers, mer-chants, thrifty and enterprising artisans and their families,—the leaders of thought and public opinion, and men of enterprise in every walk of life,—the class who have the means to buy, and whose approbation constitutes that which is alled reputation in business.

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S. H. & E. Y. Moore,
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Webster's Unabridged. WATCHES, London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.

FROM THE CHIEF-VISITIC OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1875.—The book has become indispensable to every student of the English language. A Law Library is not complete without it, and the Courts look to it as of the highest authority in all questions of definition.

MOERISON R. WAITE. FINE COLD JEWELRY SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, Four Pages Colored Plates. HALF THE REGULAR PRICES ublished by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass Sold by all Booksellers. Now being closed out at the BANKRUPT SALE,

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ORGANS.

UNITED STATES

CENTENNIAL

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Every article Warranted.

OLD TYPE.

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The ONLY TORCH with EXTRA ATTACHMENT for FLASH

Will burn steadily for six hours, and allow 200 flashes. One hundred of these torches will make more display than 500 of any other.

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Men's and Boys' Dress and Business Hats. Large Variety. Low

Prices.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

And have been thus awarded highest hono

MASON & HAMLIN

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Beg leave to call attention to some very unusual bargains in

SHAWLS

CLOAKS. JUST RECEIVED.

5 cases all-wool BEAVER Shawls, with heavy Tassel Fringe, new colors and large sizes, at \$5, worth \$8.

3 cases extra-heavy, all-wool Beaver Shawls at \$7, well worth \$10 each. 200 FRENCH CASHMERE

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY have the honor to announce that the Organs of their manufacture have been unanimously assigned "the FIRST RANK in the SEVERAL BEQUISITES of instruments of the class" by the Judges at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at Philadelphia. 1876, and are the ONLY INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS AWARDED THIS RANK. This is after the severest competition by the best matters, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

They have also received the MEDAL, but, as is well known, medals of equal merit have been awarded all articles deemed worthy of recognition; so that it will be easy for many makers to advertise that they have received the following articles, and their companions of the following articles, and their companions of the following articles, and their companions of the following is an extract:

"The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The MASON & He following is an extract: "The Mason & Hamlin Organs are thus described to rank first, not in one or two respects only, but in the SEVERAL REQUISITES of such instruments, and they are the only ones assigned this rank. This triumph was not unexpected, for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have uniformly been awarded the lighest honors in competitions in America, there having been scarcely six exceptions in hundreds of competitions. They were awarded highest honors and Shawls, India styles, at \$6.50, and a special bargain in genuine India Camel's Hair Shawls For \$75 and \$85, good value

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200 Heavy Fur Beaver Gar-

ments, new shapes, at \$3.50, 300 Heavy Fur Beaver Cloaks extra long and very stylish,

150 richly-trimmed all-wool Beaver Cloaks, extra length, and new French Back, for \$12, worth \$20.

They will also open to-day a very large line of Imported Gar-At any competition with best European makers, or in any European World's Exposition!

NEW STYLES, with improvements, exhibited at the CENTENNIAL; elegant new cases in great variety. Prices very lowest consistent with best material and workmanship. Organs sold for cash or installments, or rented until rent pays. Every Organ warranted to give entire satisfaction to every reasonable purchaser or THE MONEY EXPONED. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY—154 Tremont-st., Boston; 25 Union Square, New York: 80 and 82 Adams-st., Chicago; 37 Great Mariborough-st., London; 22 Backer-strasse, Vienna; 114 Collins-st., Melbourne. ments in ANTWERP and LY-ONS SILKS, FUR-LINED BASKET, FUR, CHINCHIL-LA, ELYSIAN, WHITNEY, and MOSCOW BEAVERS, in all the newest shapes, and at low prices.

In this lot will be found some of the latest Paris and London productions, which will repay a visit of inspection.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks In new styles and all sizes, from 2 to 15 years, at \$2.50 and

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FURS. THE CANADA

Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin. Is the only establishment where you can find the largest stock of Furs in endless variety, and of best workmanship, at manufacturer's prices. Any article can be made to order at shortest notice.

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FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853. OLD TYPE. BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWIN HUNT'S SONS. APPLY AT WHOLESALE JOBBERS Hardware and Cutlery, The Counting Room of This Office.

180 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
To close out certain lines of goods, we are offerng special inducements to buyers. FOR JETTINE, and do not be persuaded by those not having it into taking an inferior article.

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PAGE'S "CORONA" RANGE.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

Turkey Believed to Have Opened Formal Negotiations with Russia.

FOREIGN.

A Choice of Evils to Be Presented to the Porte.

Territorial Contraction or the Freedom of the Bosphorus.

Germany and Russia Evidently in Full Accord.

Orders for the Mobilization of Several Russian Corps d'Armee.

Recent Turkish Successes Reported in Servia.

Reinforcement of the British Fleet in Turkish Waters.

Proposition for a General Levy of Troops in Greece.

Precantionary Measures to Prevent an Uprising in the Basque Provinces.

THE EAST.

A NEW PHASE.

LONDON, Oct. 21-5:30 a. m.-A Paris correpondent of the Times calls attention to the fac that since Russia's refusal of the long armistic she has been face to face with Turkey, no other Power having approached Tur key; that by strange accord entire Europe has abandoned the fiction by which the discussion has been carried on in the name of Servis and Montenegro. By one of the most singular transformations in history Russia and Turkey are virtually at war, when Europe is trembling at the prospect of such a conflict. It will be, therefore, no surprise if Turkey throws overboard the so-called collective protection of the Powers, and opens direct negotiations with Russia. In the programme of Russia's wishes there are points to which Tur-key will easily resign herself, but which the mediating Powers will oppose. Turkey cannot abandon her magnificent Bulgarian provinces without committing suicide. Turk-

ish statesmen believe she may, in dealing only with Russia, save Bulgaria by granting the liberty of the Bosphorus. It is true, Turkey is bound by the treaties of 1856, to which the freedom of the Bosphorus is contrary, but the powerlessness Europe is driving Turkey into negotiations with her bitterest enemy, and the Porte may break CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20 .- Gen. Ignatieff,

the Russian Ambassador, will present his cre-dentials to the Sultan to-day. It is believed that negotiations are about to reopen between the Porte and Ambassadors of the Powers or the basis of English proposals. A WAR RUMOR. BELGRADE, Oct. 20.-It was rumored here on

Wednesday that 20,000 Russians had crossed the

Consuls-General went to Ohsova to ascertain if the report was true, but no confirmation has ENGLAND'S POSITION. LONDON, Oct. 20 .- The British Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, decided upon the policy of abstention, for the present at least, and in this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from the considera tion of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which in Wednesday's panic was

certainly reckoned upon to disturb it, in case Russia crossed the Danube. UNCERTAINTY. There is nothing in this morning's news to reieve the uncertainty about Russia's intentions The London journals seem inclined to abandon

all hope of a preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey. The Berlin newspapers, on the contrary, express the opinion that all the Powers of Europe, including England, are equally interested, in consequence of the failure of their joint efforts tantinople, and that it is unjust to sus pect Russia of following the dictates of self-

The French papers agree that France will do her best to maintain peace, but will not take an active part should the crisis end in war.

MORE FIGHTING.
BELGRADE, Oct. 20.—Serious fighting took place near Saitschar on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Turks are trying to force their way to Paratchin, whence their march to Belgrade ould only be interrupted by weak fortifications at Chupria. Considerable anxiety prevails here as to the issue, especially as this movement eems to be made in concert with the operations on the Drina. The weather has suddenly changed from tropical heat to heavy rain, gales, and cold. This favors the Servians.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- A dispatch from Vienna says: "The Turks at Saitschar have repulsed the Servians and driven them to the plateau of Kopita, and it is said that they now intend narching on Paratchin." THE WAR PARTY AHEAD. It is generally considered certain here that the

Czar has been overborne in the Livadian councils by the predispositions of the Empress, the Czarowitch, and Prince Gortschakoff, all of whom favor the views of the National party.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-A Times dispatch from Vienná confirms the report of Germany's rejection of the proposed six months' armistice, and its acceptance by the other four Powers. The correspondent thinks Germany throws her influence with Russia in order to force the other Powers to agree upon a compromise which Russia can accept. He sees in this a prospect of peace, but nevertheless regards the situation as

The report that 250,000 Russian troops were ready to pass through Roumania is undoubtedly an exaggeration, but the correspondent has trustworthy information that the three army corps of Kiew, Kharkow, and Odessa are under orders of mobilization, and there are other signs of preparation in Southwestern Russia. But there are indications on the other hand that the eventuality against which this preparation must be made is not looked upon as immediately impending. The force which these three southwestern corps might put in the field is es-timated at 100,000.

ITALT'S DEBAM. BERLIN, Oct. 20 .- The Italian design of depriving Austria of her semi-Italian districts 18

ance is considered probable.

DENIAL The reported alliance or understanding be-tween Russia and Italy is denied by well-in-formed persons. GREECE.
ATHENS, Oct. 20.—The Ministry has submitted

to the Chamber of Deputies bills authorizing a Additional taxation and the settlement of the old debt of Greece are also proposed. THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The Council to be held by the Queen on Monday is summoned to meet

at Balmoral. The further prorogation of Par-liament will then be ordered. At the close of the last session Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 30, 1876. On Monday the prorogation will be extended, probably, until February THE BRITISH MEDITERRANBAN FLEET. London, Oct. 21-5:30 a. m.-The man-of-

war Shab, carrying twenty-six guns, and re-puted to be the swiftest vessel in the English navy, has been ordered to reinforce the British THE BUSSIAN ARMY. The Post has information that Russia has or-

which has its headquarters at Warsaw.

TURKISH SUCCESS.

A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Turks have captured Schliecovaz and taken the heights of Gredetin.

lered the mobilization of the corps d'armee,

New York, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from London states that "the rumor that a six-weeks' armistice has been accepted is reported on the stock Exchange.

MORE WARLINE.

MORE WARLIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New YORK, Get. 20.—Seligman & Co., the Syndicate Bankers, say that their own special private advices from Europe represent war as almost certain between Russia and Turkey. It is not believed that the conflict can be avoided. A dispatch from Bucharest, however, reporting the marching of a large Russian army into Bulgaria, is not confirmed.

ENGLISH ARMY ORDER.

A London dispatch says: The Government has ordered 50,000 English troops to be put in readiness for immediate dispatch. if necessary, to Turkey. Furloughs of all English naval officers have been recalled.

THE ENGLISH BREADSTOFFS MARKET.

The leading grain circular says: Under the

THE ENGLISH BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The leading grain circular says: Under the threatening aspect of the Eastern question, holders of wheat are less inclined to part with their stocks. At the same time there has been an active inquiry resulting in considerable business, chiefly for cargoes to arrive at duly advancing prices, the improvement being 1 shilling to 2 shillings per quarter. Since Tuesday, transactions have been large in these and neighboring markets, and 4d per cental over previous currencies has freely been paid. Maize is also in good request, and improved 6d to 9d per quarter. Wheat at the unarket to-day was firmly held at 4d per cental above Tuesday's rates, which checked the demand, and only a moderate business was transacted. Flour was 1s per sack and barrel dearer. Corn being in limited supply improved 1s 3d per quarter, but the demand was not active.

barrel dearer. Corn being in limited supply improved 1s 3d per quarter, but the demand was not active.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 20—12:30 p. m.—The Stock Exchange opened firmer this morning, with an upward tendency all around, consols being 94½. The market is weaker now, but quiet and free from movements of a panicky nature.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Foreign Legations here have no news concerning the European war beyond what is contained in the press dispatches, or if they have tree will not acknowledge it. The Turkish Minister is absent from the city. The Russian Minister has been interviewed, but would discuss the question only in the most general way. He was indisposed to believe that Russia is in fact going to war. He said: "I do not believe the story of Russia's moving such numbers of troops as reported. Our people certainly have a common religion and feeling of sympathy with the Servians, and no doubt a great many of them, on account of their feelings, may flock to their standard, and assist them. We have a very large frontier, and one impossible to guard in this respect. When a man comes with his passport, if he wishes to go across the border, we can't prevent it, but nothing of this kind has been done with the official sanction of the Russian Government. Everything has been reported to two weeks ago as very amicable in all the international relations between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Italy. Even England was said to be very friendly disposed. However things may turn out, all will go well with Russia, and she will not resort to war unless driven to it. While I was in Belgrade and Bulgaria as Political Governor,—and I have been all over Turkey,—I saw how badly things were managed, and anticipated ultimate trouble. The condition of affairs was such as to shock civilization, and Christianity must sooner or later do something to remedy it."

TURKISH CRUELTIES—TELEGRAM FROM GEN. TC

Pruth. The French, Italian, and Austrian

or later do something to remedy it."

TURKISH CRUELTIES—TELEGRAM FROM GEN.

TCHERNAYEFF.

The London News received the following dispatch by stibmarine telegraph from Gen. Tchernayeff, Commander of the Servian army:

DELIGRAD, Oct. 3, 7:20 p. m.—We have stated in the course of the current month that prisoners who have been taken by the enemy, and that the wounded who have fallen into their hands, are subjected to the most cruel tortures before they are killed. On the evening of Sept. 19 (Oct. 1), our troops, having retaken from the enemy a position they had abandoned on the previous night, found there the bodies of the wounded who had been taken prisoners, in a condition which the human mind would have believed impossible. These wretched creatures were found plinned to the earth by hedge-stakes, the hands stretcffed out, the feet and parts of the body burned and charred, the toes cut off, the stomachs disemboweled, and the faces distorted by the agony of their tortures. The finding of bodies of Turkish soldiers among the corpose proved that these atrocities were the exploits of soldiers belonging to the regular army.

The truth of this diabolical fact is guaranteed by the word of honor of Col. Preradovitch, Capt. Tikchanoff, and other witnesses.

Our troops, who have been hitherto irreproachable in their conduct, are so exasperated by these outrages of the enemy that I fear for the future there will be no possibility of preventing them from committing, by right of reprisal, equal cruelties.

Commanding-General of the Army of the Timok in the Morava.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE MEDIUM SLADE.

been issued against Slade, the American me dium, and Simmons, his assistant, for fraudu-lent pretenses. These summonses are returnable to-morrow, when the old case comes up. GERMANY. THE PRENCH EXPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Three new summonses have

Berlin, Oct. 20.-A majority of the Chamber of Commerce have reported in favor of Germany attending the French Exposition, and recom-mended the Government to grant a subvention.

PRECAUTIONARY. SAN SEBASTIAN, Oct. 20 .- A decree has been

SPAIN.

issued ordering all civitians possessing arms to deliver them to the authorities within ten days. Troops have occupied the various forts on the frontiers. A CENTENNIAL AWARD. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—The reports of the Centennial Judges are now promulgated officially. Each exhibitor to whom a medal has

officially. Each exhibitor to whom a medal has been awarded receives a diploma specifying wherein his display excels. The subjoined is a good example of the most commendatory reports, it being a literal transcript of the certificate of distinction bestowed upon the Wilson sewing-machine of Chicago:

An excellent machine for family use, for simplicity of construction, adaptability to a variety of cloth work, for good work performed, and for good workmanship and materials. The report is signed by the full group of judges, the President of the Commission, and the Director-General.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., Oct. 20.—John H. Bulis, of Bismarck, suicided last night by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Cause, domestic in-

POLITICAL.

An Address to the People by the Republican National Committee.

United States Marshal Wallace's Account of the Cainboy Affair.

Critical Review of the Canvass in the Fourth Illinois District.

in Spite of the Hurlbut Bolters.

A Good Chance for Lathrop,

Ringing Address from the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Chicago Democrats Trying to Purge Their Legislative Ticket.

They Find It a Hard Job to Get Rid of the Bummers.

Preparations for the Ingersoll Meeting To-Night--- Meetings in the Wards.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS. ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COM-MITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The following is the ad-

NEW YORK, Oct. 20,—The following is the address of the Republican National Committee: 4

The Republican National Committee: 4

The Republican National Committee congratulate the party which they represent and the country upon the result of the fall elections already held. In Maine a Republican majority of less than 5,000 has been increased to nearly 16,000. In Vermont the old ascendency has been fully maintained. In Colorado a Democratic majority of 2,000 has been overcome and a Republican Governor; and both branches of the Legislature elected, securing two United StatesSenators and three Presidential Electors. In Ohio a Republican majority of 5,544 has been increased to between 9,000 and 10,000, and five Republican Congressmen have been gained. In Indiana a Democratic majority of 17,000 has been reduced to 5,000, with a gain of four Republican Congressmen and the Legislature upon joint ballot. These highly-gratifying results have been obtained in the face of frauds at the beliot-box and an unparalleled use of money by the opposition. They show the drift of popular sentiment, and clearly indicate a national victory for the Republican party in November. All that is now necessary is to continue the vigorous prosecution of the canvass, to secure protection to all citizens in the right of ballot, to bring all legal voters to the polls, and to practice the utmost vigilance upon the day of election.

Fortunately for the country, our candidates represent the best spirit of reform, to which they are pledged by every act and utterance of their lives. Their success alone will insure an housest administration and preserve the Governmont from the unfriendly hands of those who recently sought to destory it, and who now seek to prey upon its resources.

(Signed) Z. CHANDLEB, Chairman. R. C. McCormick, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Dispatches re eived here show that one-armed Butler's Rifle Club had arranged to kill Gov. Chamberlain at the meeting at the Edgefield Court-House. At various stations along the road squads of these men entered the train, shouting "Where is that dirty little dog, Dan Chamberlain! We have to noot his bald head off." The Republicans were only protected in their meeting by an unexpected arrival of United States troops. Notwithstanding the presence of the troops, the Rifle Clubs practically broke up the meeting by howl-

THE CAINBOY AFFAIR. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The following official report of R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, addressed to At-torney-General Taft, was among the other paers on the condition of the South read at the

Cabinet meeting to-day:

Cabinet meeting to-day:

Cabinet meeting to-day:

Cabinet meeting to-day:

Cabinet meeting to clay:

Cabinet of the facts. It have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot at a place near the Town of Cainboy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of the facts. It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy on the Mississippi plan adopted by the Democrats in opening their campaign, for the purpose of breaking down the Republican majority in this State. The first meeting in this county at which the Democrats put their shot-gun policy in practice took place over a month ago on Cooper River, some ten or twelve miles from the scene of the late riot. The Republicans had called a meeting, and the Democrats in the city chartered a steamboat and took about 150 well-armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand, and demanded that they should have half the time for their speakers. The Republicans did not relish this kind of "beaceful political discussion," but the request was backed up by 150 Winchester repeating-rifles in the hands of men who knew how to use them, and they consented to a "division of time." Other meetings followed this with a similar display of arms, and, in order to avoid a collision, which was imminent at each meeting, the Executive Committees of cach party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and agreed that their people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been going on with more or less bitterness and animosity, mainly growing out of the fact that the Democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the Republicans by their violent demanciation of their leaders and their party. The meeting at the brick church near Cainboy was called by the Republicans, and was largely attended by men who were present at the first meeting, and irritated the point discussions, and many of them, being subjection of the first, the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

white men are wounded, but none seriously. It is not yet known how many negroes are hurt.

As soon as the fight ceased the steamboat returned to the city for arms and reinforcements, and over 100 men went back on her on two hours notice with arms for themselves and for their 100 men already there. The next morning about 200 more armed men went up on the same boat, which had returned. These armed men were the military companies, or a portion of the companies, which Gov. Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago.

Gov. Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago.

On the night of the riot I telegraphed to Summerville to the officer in command of the troope for a company to go to Cainboy. He replied the next morning that he had only one artillery company, which had no small arms. I then telegraphed to Gov. Chamberlain to know where I could get troops, and he referred it to Gen. Ruger, at Atlanta, who has ordered a company from Columbia, which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed with them at once to Cainboy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that ne further rioting takes place. Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE,

United States Marshal.

COMMENDABLE CIVILITY.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, N. Y., numbering 170, composed of a battalion of the Third Artillery and part of the Eleventh and Twenty-third Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston, arrived here to day en route to Columbia, S. C. They were compelled to lay over on account of a delay at Wilmington, Del. Soon after their arrival a number of Richmond military men called on Col. Livingston and asked permission to entertain the men, which he deemed it expedient to decline, but expressed great pleasure at the compliment. Several of the officers, however, were entertained at the Exchange Hotel. They leave to-morrow morning.

were entertained at the Exchange Hotel. They leave to-morrow morning.

Eight other companies will pass through at the same time.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20.—One hundred soldiers from Columbus, O., in command of Col. Corwin, passed through here this evening, their destination being South Carolina.

FALSE REGISTRATION. GIGANTIC PRELIMINARY PRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The following editorial will appear in the Tribune to-morrow morning:
"We call special attention to the tables of com-"We call special attention to the tables of comparative registration in New York and Kings Counties for 1872, 1874, 1875, and 1876, published in another column. The years 1873 and 1874 were exceptional in a political sense. In the first, the Democrats, who rejected Horace Greeley, did not register fully. In the latter year the Republican vote fell far short of its full strength on account of dissatisfaction with the Administration. Last year the contest was close, and is believed to have been more fairly conducted in this city and Brooklyn than any election for this city and Brooklyn than any election for several years previously. The comparison is, therefore, best made with that year and the present. It will be found, in doing this, that, adding 5 per cent for the natural increase in the number of legal voters to the total of registra-

adding 5 per cent for the natural increase in any number of legal voters to the total of registration, for the two days of 1875, we should have about 72,000 as the true number of voters who ought to be now registered in New York, and about 50,000 in Brooklyn. But

THE STARTLING FACT is presented that there are 116,608 voters already registered in New York as against 68,633 last year; and 68,179 in Brooklyn, as against 47,167 a year ago. The largest vote in New York County last year was 128,471 and 182,400 in 1872, or only about from 11,000 to 15,000 more than the registration thus far, with two days' returns still to hear from. The largest vote in Kings County in 1875 was only 71,000. The registration of the two days of this year is only about 3,000 less in number, with another day's registration to be added. The notoriously-fraudulent returns of 1888, the year in which Tammany Hall, in Mr. Tilden's name, collected the vote of the rest of the State before counting that of New York City, aggregated 165,154, giving Mr. Seymour the State by about 10,000 majority. There are good grounds for grave suspicions that this heavy registration is prelliminary to equally bold and glaring election frands in the present emergency of the Democratic party."

FOURTH DISTRICT.

INTERESTING PACTS OF THE EXISTING CANVASS BY A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS LATELY TRAVELED THROUGH THE DISTRICT. ing of all Congressional struggles in this State, Union, is just now proceeding with considerable energy. The armies of all three contestants are skirmishing this week, but the final engagement, when the sharp work will be done, may be looked for about a week before election. It has been the aim of THE TRIBUNE to keep its readers informed from time to time of the exact condition of affairs in the Fourth Illinois District, and hence your correspondent has collected such in-formation as a trip through the district and careful inquiry as to the prevailing sentiment would give. The facts in respect to the difficulty are still fresh in the reader's mind. S. A. Hurlbut promise candidate in 1872. He was not then the choice of the district. Between two evils (Hurlbut and Farnsworth) the people chose the lesser. The vote in 1872 stood: Hurlbut, Republican, 15,532: Brown, Liberal, 5,184, giv-

Republican, 15,532: Brown, Liberal, 5,134, giving Hurlbut a majority of 10,398. But when Hurlbut's record became publicly known his best supporters lost confidence in him, and in 1874, when he again asked the people of his District for their suffrage, he received only 9,358 votes to Farnsworth's 8,250, or a majority of 1,128. In 1876 he again asked for their support, bringing up as a reason for HIS RETURN TO CONGRESS, that Blaine, Wheeler, Logan, Garfield, and others, had said it would be a "national calamity" if he were not sent back. While always willing to listen with due reverence to the volunteered advice of men of ability, the voters of the Fourth District still retain the right to send whom they please to represent them at the national capital, and hence the delegates to the county conventions were not all instructed to vote for Mr. Hurlbut. On a basis of one delegate for every fifty votes, Mr. Latrop had 198 delegaths, and Mr. Hurlbut 173. But somehow old stagers like Hurlbut and Farnsworth, no matter to what party they belong,

Farnsworth, no matter to what party they belong,

DIB VERY HARD;

and we find that the avowed objection of Mr.
Lathrop to use Government offices as steppingstones to Congress placed him in a disadvantageous position in some of the County Convention. The first cry of fraud came from McHenry County, where some delegates pledged to vote for Lathrop suddenly flopped round to the support of his adversary. The manner in which the virtuous Stephen captured his own county was original in the extreme, and your reporter was told at Poplar Grove, Capron, and Caledonia

\$IT COST \$,000 CASH,

besides the certificates of character from that great and good statesman Logan. But at Geneva the tables were turned. While some of the Hurlbut delegates were absent "fixing up bargains" the Lathrop men, tired of waiting, commenced business, and nominated a mixed delegation from Kane County—seven for Hurlbut and five for Lathrop. Manifestly this was the fairest thing that could be done. The county, or rather delegates to the Convention, were about equally divided, and by giving Mr. Hurlbut seven delegates the Geneva Convention thought they did a generous thing. But Hurlbut's army of Postmasters, route agents, etc., "didn't see it," and amid hooting and yeiling they tried to break up the Convention, but the vote for adjournment was fairly carried. Then the Hurlbut mob called a meeting and elected twelve delegates, all pledged for Hurlbut. At Elgin,

BOTH CLAIMED ADMITTANCE,

Elgin,
BOTH CLAIMED ADMITTANCE,
and the Convention had to decide which delegation should be admitted. No other tribunal had
any right to adjudicate the contested point, and
both factions seemed perfectly willing the matter should be submitted to the Elgin Convention. Having made a most thorough investigation, the Convention decided, by a vote of 18
to 11, that the mixed delegation be admitted.
The ground for this decision seems to have been
"that the Geneva Convention had properly adjourned before the twelve delegates were elected." This was too much for Huribut's followers, so, grabbing their hats, they rushed from
the Convention, led by a brother-in-law of
Huribut's named Loop, a stationary applicant
for the office of Internal Revenue Collector for
this district.

will rendezvous at the cor-and Chicago avenue. Bat-

pain that can be tward application. of its having cured natism and Neuralands of our agents.

ifferent and exquisite kinds Hyacinehs, Narcisses, Tulips, Single and Double Duc von

0 o'clock a. m., at their sales TORY SALE REAL ESTATE

STATUARY,

florannona & Co., of Flor-JCTION. nd Afternoon, Oct. 23, at IC WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S ad 120 Wabash-av.

Det. 24, at 9:30-o'clock, at our , 118 and 120 Wabash-av. TTERS & OO., Auctioneers.

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TIONERY.

gates nominated, after five ballots, Mr. William Lathrop, of Rockford. It will thus be seen that Mr. Lathrop, who six years ago would have been Congressman from this district suly for his steady refusal to "see" men, was at last nominated by a large majority of the delegates of the Convention, and a large majority of the voters of the district whom they represented. This was sad for the machine men, and, as they thought of the meagre chances for "favors" from Mr. Lathrop, their love for Huribut grew stronger, and they saw in him the realization of their fondest hopes. The first move was made by Huribut, who wrote to Mr. Lathrop and requested him to "submit the whole question arising out of the Geneva and Eigin Conventions to the arbitrament of the

tions to the arbitrament of the

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
and that we both, in absolute good faith, abide
and perform the award." The astonishment of
Mr. Lathrop knew no bounds on
receiving this peremptory demand to arbitrate the actions of others. He was not
so easily taken in as the farmer who played
cards with the soldier for an "old rooster,"
and who wondered, when too late, "what in
the world the soldier had put up agen that old
rooster." After due consideration he addressed
a letter to Mr. Hurlbut, in which he respectfully the world the soldier had put up agen that old rooster." After due consideration he addressed a letter to Mr. Huribut, in which he respectfully declined to arbitrate the acts of the delegates, who were responsible, not to him, but to the people who sent them. He also said no other course, consistent with honor and a decent respect for friends, could be taken than to abide the result. In conclusion, Mr. Lathrop added that, should the gentlemen composing the delegations from Winnebago and De Kalb Counties, and the gentlemen composing the Geneva Convention, consent to arbitrate, perhaps the question as to how the delegation was procured from MeHenry County might also be profitably included; also that an effort be made to include therein an inquiry as to the reasons for the diminished vote of the party two years ago.

profitably included; also that an effort be made to include therein an inquiry as to the reasons for the diminished vote of the party two years ago.

THE TAILORS OF TOOLEY STREET.

The next move against Mr. Lathrop was made by three men, who have been nicknamed the "Three Tailors of Tooley street" for their barefaced effrontery. They went to Mr. Lathrop as the three tailors did before the Brtish Parliament, but, instead of saying, "We, the people of Great Britain," said, "We, the people of the South District, demand you to withdraw." This pressing invitation, coming as it did from the distinguished individuals whose names your correspondent has forgotten, was also promptly declined by Mr. Lathrop. The affair terminated at Marengo on the 10th inst., when five of the admitted delegates to the Eigin Convention, who had obted with a like number of those who belonged to the straight Hurlbut delegation, of Kane County, making in all ten, went through the form of nominating their favorite for Congress. Now, that the Marengo Convention had a perfect right to nominate Mr. Hurlbut, no one in any part of the district where your reporter has been decies; but the people of the district make loud complaints about the attempted fraud in paiming Hurlbut off as the regular nominee of the Republican party for Congress. He was simply nominated by ten of his admirrers, who called in thirteen other citizens to assist them. They did not represent any one beside themselves. No one elected them as delegates, and in all parts of the district the gathering is denounced as a fraud from beginning to end.

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE CANDIDATES. A visit to every county in the district, and careful inquiry of the party leaders who are interested in the election of the different candidates, show that a stone has not been left untured by any of them. Hurlbut depends entirely upon his own efforts or arouse the passions and prejudices of the people. He calls the Elgin Convention in his speeches "a miserable many act ever committed by Tammany i tained in every county in the district we may look for a result nearly as follows:

FIGURES DO NOT LIB. Boone County, 2,100 votes, will probably give Lathrop 887, Hurlbut 887, and Farnsworth 225; McHenry County, 4,000 voters—Lathrop 1,400, Hurlbut 1,400, Farnsworth 1,200; De Kalb, 4,000 voters—Lathrop 2,175, Hurlbut 700, Farnsworth 1,125; Kane County, 6,500 votes—Lathrop 2,228, Hurlbut 2,178, Farnsworth 2,004; Winnebago County, 5,000 voters—Lathrop 3,850, Hurlbut 250, Farnsworth 1,400. By adding these together we have the following totals: Hurlbut. Farnsworth. 5,416 6,144-21,600

gether we have the following totals:

Lathrop. Hurbut. Farnsworth.

10,040 5,416 6,144—21,600

At the present time this may be considered a fair approximation of the sentiment of the district. Mr. Lathrop cannot fail to be elected, and it is not improbable his majority will be from 4,000 to 5,000 over Hurlbut, who will, of course, come out behind the other two. The most enthusiastic Lathrop meetings have been held during this week in Boone County, Hurlbut's own county. In Caledonia, Capron, Poplar Grove, and the entire northern part, Mr. Lathrop will receive a vast majority of the votes. Hurlbut will hardly carry the City of Belvidere. Three hundred people assembled at Capron a few nights since to hear R. P. Porter, of Rockford, who spoke for an hour and a half on the issue before the district. At Caledonia, Mr. William Marshall gave an eloquent address last Monday night on the general issue, and R. P. Porter closed with a speech on the local issue, finishing with a proposal for three cheers for Lathrop and Reform, which was responded to by a couple of hundred lusty Scotchmen with a vigor that plainly showed they proposed to vote for the honest Lathrop next November. Hurbut speaks next Thursday afternoon at Garden Prairie, Boone County, and in the evening Messrs. Gaver and Porter, of Rockford, hold forth in the same hall. The canvass is as lively as this all over the district.

TACTICS OF HURLBUT'S FRIENDS.

Special Disputch to The Tribins.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 20.—A very large Republican meeting was held at the City-Hall this evening. The audience was convened without torchight accessories. The Rev. T. C. Easton, of Belvidere, gave a fine address on the general issues of the campaign. He declined to discuss the Congressional question for the reason that he could say nothing in favor of his townsman Hurlbut. The Hon. Charles Wheaton followed in a discussion of the Congressional imbroglio. He cared neither for Hurlbut nor Lathrop, nor whether either were regularly nominated, but Liathrop represented a principle,

He spoke an hour, and was heartily and frequently applanded.

Near the close a howling mob of Hurlbut's supporters who had been gathered in for that purpose endeavored to break up the meeting and destroy its effect with interruptions, yells, cat-calls, cheers for Hurlbut, and jeers at the speaker. They were led on, aided, and abetted by men who should blush at their conduct, the very fellows that have been most industrious in denouncing what they were pleased to call the pandemonium of the Geneva Convention. The attempt, however, did not succeed, for Mr. Wheaton continued to the finish, and closed amid great applause. Men who had been for Hurlbut, but who condemned the outrageous acts of his supporters, grasped his hand and commended him for his courage against the insults of the mob. If it is expected to make votes in Aurora for Hurlbut by insulting Charles Wheaton, a grievous mistake is made.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, fit., Oct. 20.—Series of meetings bayling in, oct. a.—Series of meetings throughout all this county have been held by both parties during the last ten days. On the part of the Kepublicans, Maj. James A. Connolly, of Charleston, Ill., has made a very successful canvass of the whole county, and has won for himself the admiration of his own parties of the respect of his concernity. Senator won for himself the admiration of his own party and the respect of his opponents. Senator George Hunt, of Paris, has closed a week's canvass by a very intelligent and able address at the Opera-House to-night. W. R. Jewell, editor of the Danville News, is also working earnestly and very successfully. The Greenback demagogues all steer clear of him. It is wonderful to see how

impecunious and impracticable men have during the last year blossomed out into full-blown financiers. Men who never had any practical knowledge of finance beyond a great effort to pay their butcher-bills, not always doing that, are now traveling through the rural districts talking glibly about millions and billions, bonds and bondholders, with an assurance that is amusing and ridiculous. The people are beginning to appreciate the absurdity of following after these mouthing whangdoodles, and you daily hear less about the Greenbackers. J. B. Mann, of this city, is the only pure, genuine Democrat who has stumped this county for Tilden. All the rest have been performers of the two-horse act, and in attempting the feat have spread themselves out pretty thin. Mr. Mann, with a consistency that belongs to true principles, pratends to be nothing but a Demo-Mann, with a consistency that belongs to true principles, pretends to be nothing but a Democrat, and talks and speaks for his party and his candidate without any hesitancy or equivocation. The campaign of J. G. Cannon is daily adding strength to his prospects for reelection. He has been made the victim of the most bitter and unfounded partsian and personal attacks, while he and his friends have universally treated his Democratic Independent combination opponent with courtesy and kindness. Gen. Black's friends, in their zeal for his election, have resorted to measures which have in many instances worked him more injury than good. injury than good. WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

winnerage Courter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 20.—Col. J. S. Wilcox, of Eigin, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Metropolitan-Hall to-night. The Hayes and Wheeler Club was out 300 strong, and gave the gallant Colonel a hearty reception. He reviewed the record of the two parties, and more especially the financial record of the Democratic party, which he showed was utterly absurd and unstatesmanlike. In conclusion, he heartily indorsed the regular Republican non-ince of this district, Mr. William Lathrop, and showed that neither Huribut nor Farnsworth were entitled to the respect and votes of the Fourth Illinois District. The speech was a telling and an earnest one. Abraham Smith and the Hon. R. F. Crawford, of this city, held an enthusiastic meeting at Pecatonica to-Smith and the Hon. k. F. Crawford, of this city, held an enthusiastic meeting at Pecatonica to-night, and spoke to a large crowd. The speakers were well received by the Hayes and Wheeler Club, and both gave eloquent and stirring Republican speeches. The campaign is getting lively. James G. Blaine will be here next

week.

MACON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 20.—Capt. Able reports that he and Martin Forstmeyer spoke at a large and enthusiastic meeting at Warrensburg last night. They have both gone to Austin to-night to a meeting, and are to be reinforced by Dr. Brown. The Captain reports his meetings as being much larger than a week or two ago. Judge Buckingham replies to Capt. Able at Warsensburg to-night at a Democratic rally. Gen. Black is to be at Blue Mound at a grand rally this afternoon. The Democratic are preparing a series of mass-meetings in this county, one or two large ones to be at Decatur.

Elder Tyler, Prohibition candidate for the Legislature, has just returned from a canvass of DeWitt County, and feels very much encouraged. This party is making a most thorough canvass, and concentrate all their efforts on Tyler.

er. INGERSOLL AT ROCK ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 29.—Col. R. G. Inger soll, the brilliant Illinois orator, spoke at Rock Island this afternoon to an audience that numbered not less than 3,000. The speaking took class in the Court-House Square. Many people where the court of the c bered not less than 3,000. The speaking took place in the Court-House Square. Many people were present from all neighboring towns. Col. Ingersoll's speech was one of his most brilliant efforts, and was enthusiastically received.

Col. Ingersoll speaks here next week, at which time it is expected delegations from adjacent towns will be present to the number of at least 5,000.

Avon, Ili., Oct. 20.—The Republicans of this town had two enthusiastic meetings this afternoon. Secretary Harlow made a telling and effective speech, which was received by a large audience, and did much good. Messrs. Barrer and Harlow spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience filling "Avonia" to overflowing. The day's work has done much good, which will be felt on election day. Gen. Ross, the Democratic nominee for Congress of 1874, announces himself, through the press, for Hayes and Wheeler.

TUSCOLA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TUSCOLA. Ill., Oct. 20.—The Hon. George Scroggs, of Champaign, spoke to a large audience in the Opera-House to-night. His speech was excellent, and warmly applauded. Mr. Scroggs is very popular here, and our Central Committee are urging him to make a speech in every town in the county. If they succeed in getting him to do so, he will do a good work for the party. PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Hon. J. G. Blaine political demonstration held here this campaign, it is expected that the attendance will be enor-mous. Col. Ingersoll is billed for Urbana that day, but an effort will be made to have him here

to introduce Blaine and preside at the meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE. Bil., Oct. 20.—The Hon. E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, delivered the best speech of the campaign here to-night to an audience of nearly 1,000 persons. His address was a scathing expose of the sham pretensions of the Democracy to reform, and abounded in witty illustrations.

CAIRO.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Republicans and Democrats both have a rally at Mound City tonight. Gen. Raum will address the Republicans. A great many Republicans will go to hear Ingersoil at Centralia on Saturday next.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RINGING ADDRESS FROM THE REPUBLICAN STATE
COMMITTEE. HEADQUARTERS KEPUBLICAN STATE COM-MITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1876.—To the People of Pennsylvania: Eleven years after the overthrow of the Rebellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the Government. It is the old Confederate army united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is a Confederacy, and not a Nation. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned his declared conviction that "The Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "Any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure."
This was the heresy that fired the Rebel gunfrom Charleston against Sumter in 1861; and this
is the heresy they are remarshaled in 1876 to reestablish.

establish.

To this end, they have crushed out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end, they have made the white Republican an outcast and the black Republican a vassal. To this end, coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force, their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a solid South.

The Confederate army is far more united today in the new effort to seize the Government than it was fifteen vears ago in the mad effort than it was fifteen vears ago in the mad effort.

day in the new effort to seize the Government than it was fifteen years ago in the mad effort to destroy it. To-day Treason is aided by their sympathizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggle upon a single issue—the Revolution of the Government. They sink every other question out of sight, and therein they teach us our duty.

Shall they recover by the ballot, conferred upon them by Republican magnanimity, what they lost on the battle-field in conflict with the people they betrayed!

We have met and vanquished their assaulting columns five times since the first Tuesday of September, 1876,—in Vermont, Maine, Colorado, Ohio, and Indiana,—gaining ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the Rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture.

Democratic victories in the South are only evidences of Democratic terrorism over Repu beheans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majority in Georgia means 65,000 Rebel shot-guns at the polls.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the

leans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majority in Georgia means 65,000 Rebel shot-guns at the polls.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. What will Penusylvania do! Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have resolved to make another attack upon this great State. They leave the South in the safe custody of the reorganized Confederate army, and they are now, as in 1863, marching upon Penasylvania in determined array, and their Rebel yell already is heard within our limits.

Let us prepare for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of Nationality. During the War she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of Sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Meade during all the struggles of the War. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Gettysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of Restoration was accomplished, and the Rebellion was dead; but they are now brought face to face with a Revolution as dangerous as the Rebellion itself.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shot-gun and the bludgeon than they were by armed Secession itself, and when this combination is enforced by the suppression of free speech, a free ballot, and free schools, its success must end our Republican experiment.

These mea tried to fight their way out of the Union at on incalculable sacrifice of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to re-establish the dogmas supposed to be destroyed on the battle-field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the Free States to complete their programme.

sufficient contingent from the Free States to complete their programme.

It is in this Centennial year, when Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitalities, and proffering encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederates advance upon her borders to make another effort for the heresy which originated and prolonged the Rebellion.

Pennsylvania demands "Peace and Unity," but she demands them as the result of chearful-obedience to just law, and not as the sullen submission campelled by the officers of the law.

Pennsylvania demands industrial and commercial prosperity; but she knows that these are the fruits of peaceful and orderly society, based upon honesty and right, and cannot grow out of the anarchy and chaos threatened in a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have jusout of the anarchy and chaos threatened in a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have justice, then prosperity. Has the country no road to prosperity but that which disgraces the scars of the living soldiers and dishoners the graves of the dead?

Pennsylvania will have purity in public administration, but she wants none of the illusive promises of "Reform" made by Tilden and illustrated by Tweed and the disciples of Tammany Hall.

many Hall.

Meu of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the responsibility—yours is the absorbing obligation.

Will you "hold the fort"?

By order of the Committee.

HENRY M. HOTT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORKIS, Secretary.

THE CANVASS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., Oct. 20.—The campaign in the Third Congressional District of Iowa proeeds favorably. Republicans are confident of eclaiming the district by electing the Republican nomince. The canvass made thus far by the Republicans is thorough and effective. T W. Burdick, Esq., the Republican nominee, is making one of the most thorough canvasses that has ever been made in this district. Every township in every county is having personal attention, and everything is working well. The Republicans are fully awake to the importance of this election, and are working with more determination than they have for years. more determination than they have for years. The defeat of two years ago is having a salutary effect in stimulating the party to greater exertions. The majority of Capt. Burdick will be larger than that of the Hon. W. G. Douane four years ago over the Hon. John T. Stoneman. The Captain is decidedly the man for the people, kind and generous to all; any man can speak to him with assurance of receiving a kind reply, whatever his position in life. He is a self-made man in every sense, and is fully wrapped up in the interests and development of our State. A young man that has his position to make, he is in no sense an aristocrat, but a man from among us.

in no sense an aristocrat, but a man from among us.

J. M. Griffith, Esq., of Dubuque, the Democratic nominee, is the centre of a little aristocracy at his home. He has amassed a fortune in the practice of the law, and has retired mainly, and now, out of personal gratification, he wishes to go to Congress; not that he cares a fig for our interests as a people, nor our development as a State, but simply as a personal gratification. It is not necessary for him to make any further exertion, as he has wealth, and by being elected to Congress he obtains a prominence that he could ertion, as he has wealth, and by being elected to Congress he obtains a prominence that he could not get in any other position within his reach. He is using in the campaign money freely and without stint. He travels through the district with D. A. Mahoney, editor of the Dububue Telegraph, and one or two other gentlemen of the same character and reputation. This troupe never plays but one night at any one place; their programme is always the same; no change. Mahoney is for inflation, and Griffith, in his speeches, tries to be both hard and soft, and makes a miserable failure of both. No one denies but that Griffith, as a politician, is a decided failure. He shows that he is very green at the business. His libel suit against the Dubuque Times, for some imagined injury to his sensibilities or reputation, is reacting upon him, and is condemned by both Democrats and Republicans.

ans.

The fact is, that Griffith has disappointed everybody. He is not near as heavy as he was estimated to be by some of his Dubuque friends. He may have ability to prosecute suits against the Illinois Central Railroad, but as a politician his success thus far is somewhat in different, and in the end he will prove a heavy carry. POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—The Democratic DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—The Democratic papers are telling their readers that Iowa will send two Democrats to the next Congress, whereas the fact is, they will do nothing of the kind. They will even lose the Representative they now have, who misrepresents the district in which he belongs. The Republican majority in that district is full 5,000, and nothing but foolishness permitted a Democrat to be elected. The Republicans of that district have learned the fact that votes count, and will throw away no votes there in November. Murphy expects to win in the Davenport district by reason of his personal popularity, but he will fail. That the Democrats have but little hope in the contest in this State, is evidenced by the fact that they have organized no campaign. That they have no hope in the North is evidenced by the fact that in a front window in a business-house in this city is posted a United States greenback, of the value of \$100, which the owner offers that Indiana will vote for Hayes and Wheeler in November. It has been there four days, and no Democrat has shown faith enough in his pretensions to cover it.

NEW YORK.

A DEMOCRAT ON DEMOCRATS. At a meeting of officers of the various New York City Regiments of Boys in Blue, held in the Eleventh Assembly District on Saturday night, after the business of the evening had been disposed of, Capt. Benjamin Finlay made the following remarks and read the following original document, showing the true view of prominent Democrat:

prominent Democrat:

COMRADES: On the 30th of October, 1875, the Hon. Ira Shafer, formerly District Attorney of Albany, and at that time the Chairman of the anti-Tammany organization, delivered a remarkable speech at Thomas' Garden, from which I propose to read. It must be understood Mr. Shafer was a loyal Democrat during the War, and that he has ever since entertained the greatest horror for both Copperheads and Rebels. At the time the speech was delivered, anti-Tammany was engaged in strife with the Tammany organization, and although it supported S. J. Tilden in the contest against Gen. Dix, it did so with extreme reluctance. The machinations then in embryo have resulted precisely as Mr. Shafer predicted, and it must be a source to him of deep regret that at St. Louis the anti-Tammany party forgot his emphatic warnings; and condesceded to play into the hands of the demacogue to whom he had so adoitly pointed in his scathing diatribe:

"I do not choose to invoke the memories of the

to whom he had so adroitly pointed in his scathing diatribe:

'I do not choose to invoke the memories of the Rebellion, the bitter, dark memories which surround that tragic, terrible time. I would be the last man to say one word against universal amnesty and peace. 1 am glad to welcome any honest Southern soldier who comes here to make it his home or to be our guest; but when I see the soldiers who fought under Rosecrans, and Sheridan, and Grant, under the gallant Meagher, the courageous Corooran, the dashing Phil Kearney, the brave old Heintzleman, and the valiant Schurz, when I see the brave men who gave up their time and periled their lives for the country working at reduced wages on the boulevards, while the officers of the Rebellion are holding high places under our City Government. I cannot but feel that we have allowed our friendship for the South to go too far. Let us take the Bazaine of our army, Fitz John Porter, whom Lincoln thought worthy of cashiering, and we find that he is employed by Tammany Hall at \$31.95 a day, while the soldiers who fought under Sigel to retrieve his disasters receives \$1.60. We find an alien resident of New Jersey in our Police Department; an unsuccessful General during the War, earning \$19.16 a day, while the soldier who fought under Burnside to retrieve his disasters digs at \$1.50. We find the Private Secretary of Jefferson Davis, the trusted coaselor of the Rebel chief, sitting by the side of Mayor Wickham as his Private Secretary, giving him bad advice and ranning the Mayor's office of New York, and earning \$15.97% a day, while the soldiers who fought under Sheridan have hard work to carn their \$1.60. We find Maj. Quincy, of the Rebel army, holding an important position in the Sheriff's office, while many of the men who starved and pined in the Libby Prison are now limping about New York begging for alms. We find Col. Requier, of Alabama, and a Gen. Cole, also of Alabama, and of the Confederate army, holding important places under Wickham's Whitney, while the soldiers wh distribe:
'I do not choose to invoke the memories of the

THE RESULT ONLY WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

THE RESULT ONLY WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.

EXPECTED.

Wheeling (W. Fa.) Intelligencer.

There is no reason to doubt that the Democracy have carried the State by a large majority.

It is pretty near the old and well-known case of car, and will strike off and distribute campaign

the Dutch taking Holland for the Democracy to carry West Virginia. The highest vote ever polled by the Republicans was in 1872, at which time they east 32,315 votes for Gen. Grant. time they cast 32,815 votes for Gen. Grant. This was their utmost strength in the State; in fact, it was rather over than under their strength. We see no reason thus far to suppose that their vote has fallen off in the late election. It has most likely increased considerably. The vote was decidedly increased in this county. We presume it was also elsewhere. The Republicans have not votes enough—nor have they had since 1868—to carry West Virginia. The Democracy showed in 1873 that they could poll 40,305 straight-out votes in West Virginia, and yet have plenty to spare among those who voted for Gov. Jacob. Gov. Jacob and nearly all his Democratic friends were united in the recent election with the 40,305 men who voted against him in 1872. So that the way to approximate the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic parties in West Virginia is to subtract Gen. Grant's vote in 1872 from the combined vote of Jacob and Camden that year. This combined vote of Jacob and Camden that year. This combined vote was 83,183, and the Republican vote for Grant was 32,315. Subtracting the latter from the former, and we have as a remainder a Democratic majority of 18,563. This majority is to some extent fictitious, for the reason that in 1872 the vote cast was beyond the voting ratio that well-settled statistics have prescribed to population. The per cent of voters was so large that ever since that time a suspicion has rested upon the vote as more or less bogus. But discounting even 5,000 votes as illegitimate, and still we have over 13,000 Democratic majority in West Virginia on the basis of subtraction that we have assumed in Grant's vote of 1872. If we are correct in this calculation, no one need be surprised if it should turn out that West Virginia has now given all the Democratic majority that the Democrats claim. As we have said, it This was their utmost strength in the State; in

THE LEGISLATURE.

ginia has now given all the Democratic majority that the Democrats claim. As we have said, it is simply the old case of the Dutch taking Hol-

PIXING UP THE DEMOCRATIO TICKET. The Cook County Democratic Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, No. 77 Clark street, for the purpose of purging the legislative ticket. Among those present were Perry H. Smith (Chairman), Miles Kehoe, Pat Rafferty, Judge Forrester, Gen. Cameron, R. E. Goodell, J. Casselmann, and P. Snowhook. As soon as the meeting organized, Gen. Cameron, who dreads publicity as the devil does holy water, moved that they adjourn to a private room, and that none but members be present during their deliberations. The motion was at once agreed to, the Chairman going out of his way to tell the reporters that it had special reference to their absence. After the Committee got together in their private apartment on the fourth floor they had quite ment on the fourth floor they had quite a warm time of it. The Sub-Committee reported several names which they thought it advisable to drop from the ticket, but each candidate had a friend present who pressed his claim with considerable zeal, and the result was much excited talk and confusion. Pat Rafferty and Miles Kehoe were particularly anxious that no change should be made. The voice of the people, they contended, speaking through their delegates, should decide this matter, and the Committee would do wrong in setting aside the action of the Conventions. The Chairman had Committee would do wrong in setting aside the action of the Conventions. The Chairman had hard work to maintain order; indeed, his efforts in that direction so fatigued him that he had to leave the meeting long before it adjourned. After a session of several hours' duration it was decided to strike off F. C. Day, candidate for Representative of the First District, and to substitute A. H. Brown, printer, who is also the nominee of the Greenbackers and the workingmen.

SECOND DISTRICT.

On the call of the Second District considerable discussion was indulged in on the propriety of adding another candidate for legislative honors. It was argued that many Republicans would bolt the nomination of J. W. E. Thomas, the colored candidate, and that the Democracy might be able to squeeze in two candidates if things were properly worked. Finally, the Committee came to that conclusion, and nominations followed. Tom A. Moran, the lawyer, better known as the bete noir of Mike Evans' political existence, was the first nominee. The claims of Michael Flavin, the workingmen's candidate, were also urged, but he failed to develop any particular strength. On the vote being taken, Moran won the pole, and was detlared the winner by several lengths.

When the Third District was called up for in-When the Third District was called up for investigation and discussion, considerable opposition was manifested towards Andrew J. Enzenbacher, who represents the German Democratic element. His unfitness for the position was generally agreed upon—in fact his active supporters in the meeting could have been counted on half a hand. But as no first-class representative of the Teutonic nation could be seduced into accepting the nomination, Enzenbacher's name was allowed to stand for the present. It is not by any means unlikely that he

ent. It is not by any means unlikely that he will be bounced before the tickets are printed.

POURTH.

When the Secretary called the Fourth District, it was at once moved to accept the resignation of Frank Evans, the candidate for Senator. A lively discussion ensued on the election of a substitute. W. H. Condon was placed in nomination. Several objections were made, and he was passed over, on the ground of not being of sufficient strength. S. S. Hayes was proposed, as was also John F. Scanlan, the Greenback candidate, who was beaten in the Democratic Convention because he tried to dodge the question, "Will you support Tilden and Hendricks?" It was argued against Scanlan that he was an apostate Republican, without a constituency, and simply represented himself. On a vote, however, it was found that the exGauger con the toss for the position, and it was so recorded.

The Fifth District passed muster, and was deso recorded.

The Fifth District passed muster, and was declared "O. K."

On the call for the Sixth. considerable feeling was manifested against Sexton. It was claimed by his opponents that he was a political nobody, had no strength, and was the bosom friend and associate of the worst elements in the city. He pulled through, however, by a vote of 11 to 10—his relationship to a victim charged with ballotbox stuffing doing good service.

The Seventh District was adopted without any show of dissent. Nothing was said about the county ticket.

WHEREWITH.

It is understood that there is dissatisfaction with the assessments levied by the Committee, which are as follows: Congressman, each, \$2,000; State Senators, each, \$200; State Sentors, \$1,500; Sheriff, \$1,500; Coroner, \$600; Recorder, \$1,200; Circuit Clerk, \$1,200; County Commissioners,

Circuit Clerk, \$1,200; County Commission

cach, \$450.

The newly-selected candidates and all the other Democratic aspirants for county offices are expected to meet Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at 77 Clark street, for the purpose of

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The preparations for this evening's grand rally in the Exposition Building were nearly perfected yesterday, except as to some minor details, which the Cook County Campaign Committee will arrange to-day. The turnout will be a gorgeous and immense affair. Companies of Boys in Blue will be present from Kankakee, Ottawa, Aurora, Elgin, Batavia, Calumet, and other surrounding towns, besides large delega-tions of Minute-Men. There will also be a large representation of veterans from other. places, and, altogether, the procession will be a memorable one in many respects. Gen. Reynolds will have charge of the Boys in Blue, as Commander of the State. Gen. Bridges will act as Commanderin-Chief, in place of Gen. McArthur, absent. Col. Roberts will command the First Division, Gen. Matson the Second, and Gen. Scribner the Third. The line of march has already been

Next Saturday evening will occupy the Exposition Building. The parade on that evening will probably take place parade on that evening will probably take place after the meeting. The three divisions will be simply marched to the ball, where seats will be reserved for them. This is done because Gen. Corse has fixed for a parade on the same evening, when Senator Joseph McDonald will speak to the Democrats in either Farwell or-McCormick Hall. Gens. Corse and Bridges had a conference yesterday in regard to the matter, and both parties are inclined to make such arrangements as will be mutually satisfactory to both, and in order to avoid any collision which might occur through political excitement. Mr. Blaine's meeting was postponed from Tuesday to Saturday evening at his own request, and not in order to prevent a Democratic demonstration, as some assert. Those having the matter in charge wish to have a full understanding between the two headquarters in order that any trouble may be avoided.

THE PROCESSION.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the Cook County Executive Committee: by the Cook County Executive Committee:

The Lumbard Glee Club will accompany Col.
Bob Ingersoll during his canvass. The Hon.
Jesse H. Baker will speak at Richview on the
26th inst.; Collins the 27th; Salem the 28th;
Clay City the 30th; St. Elmo the
81st; Ramsey, Wednesday, Nov. 1. The
Hon. Jehn Baker will speak at
the following places: Carlyle, Monday, Oct. 30;
Louisville the 81st; Wednesday, Nov. 1, at Farina; Litchfield Nov. 2. The Hon. A. L. Morrison and the Hon. William Aldrich will speak
at Bouton's Foundry at noon to-day.
It is the Hon. Theodore F. Price, of this city,
who is to accompany Col. Ingersoll in his speaking tour through this State.

Among the prominent visitors to the Grand
Pacific Hotel rooms vesterday were James
Goodrich, Joliet; the Hon. James J. Parks,
Rock Island; and H. S. Miller, of the Lincoln
Herald.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUABTERS.

The nomination of John Comiskey for Recorder seems a fire-brand in the Irish Democratic camp. The Celts swear dire vengeace upon John because he has not been a consistent or true Democrat. They say that while he was a member of the Council he always voted for and played into the hands of the Republicans. For this the Irish Democrats in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards propose to scratch him. The disaffection is very strong, and it is a breach that not all John Comiskey's persuasive eloquence can heal.

The Germans are "kicking" on Charley Kern because he was indorsed by the Greenbackers

The Germans are "kicking" on Charley Kern because he was indorsed by the Greenbackers before he obtained the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, and they hold, on that ground, that he is not sound on the financial question. It was claimed for Charley that the Board of Trade would back him. But, as a number of the members remarked to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "Charley is a good barkeeper, a good caterer, a social fellow, and a good judge of whisky, and we'd hate to sooil such a good fellow by making a bad Sheriff out of him." And that is how popular Charley Kern is on the Board of Trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRENTANO AND CIVIL-SERVICE REPORM. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Which is the Reform party, and for whom should we vote? The leading argument in nearly all the campaign speeches is to the effect that it would be extremely hazardous to turn over the Administration of the Government to that party the controlling majority of which, a few years ago, sought by force of arms to destroy the Government it now seeks to administer. That is an argument easily understood and potent in its effect. The minor arguments in the minds of many,

are civil administrative reform and the currency question. The latter question is taking care of tself, and is on the highway to a solution by both parties. But reform in the methods of administration is less frequently referred to, administration is less frequently referred to, although among thinking people it seems the greater question. Civil-Service reform is made the leading subject in the letter of acceptance of Gov. Hayes. He seems to have clear views upon the question, its evils and its remedy. He lays down a definite plan, and none seem to doubt his earnestness and his good intentions touching the same. Mr. Tilden in his letter offers no method, and pledges himself to nothing affirmative. He contents himself with idle ing affirmative. He contents himself with idle vaporings about reform. That is the old method. It has been adopted by all parties for the last forty years. It means nothing, and is only intended as a glittering generality. is only intended as a glittering generality. It is an expression in the abstract which means anything or nothing. Has any Congressional Democratic Convention anywhere called upon its candidates if elected to work for a definite reform in civil administration? Haven't the Democratic party and the Democratic nominee for President constantly held out the idea that all Republican office-holders everywhere, no matter how honest or capable, are, in case of Democratic success, to be discharged, and their places to be filled by Democratic office-holders? Has not the old Democratic office-holders? Has not the old Democratic stump throughout the land? Is any one foolish and simple enough to believe that a single person now in office will be retained in case of Democratic success? If 4 Gen. Webster were still alive, would his tenure of office be secure? Says Mr. success? If a Geh. Webster were still alive, would his tenure of office be secure? Says Mr. Tilden, "After these immediate steps [the removal of all Republicans and the substitution of all Democrats] which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices [after the Democrats have had the usufruct of the same for four years or more], and finally to the patient, careful organization of a better civil-service system."

system."
In this sentence is readily seen what Mr. Tilden means by reform of the civil service. He means that Democrats, and none but Democrats, are to have the offices. This is what he

crats, are to have the offices. This is what he means by "better examples." And "finally," after they have sucked the orange, have had the usufruct, and are about to be turned out of power, then they will abolish the offices, and devise a system to prevent the Republicans from turning out the Democrats. He does not promise to devise this new system at once. Oh no; but would discourage the campaign orators. What does Gov. Hays say? This system "is a temptation to dishonesty. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. The offices in those cases have become not merely rewards for narty services, but rewards to party leadors. The system degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete." He does not promise to have it abolished "finally," that is at the end of his term, but at once.

In the First, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts of this State the caudidates have been put squarely upon the platform of civil-service reform, and have pledged themselves to assist the President in bringing about this reform. In the Third District Mr. Brentano has long advocated this reform, has urged the elevation of the civil service, and has advocated the non-interference on the part of Congressmen and Senators, with the constituted duty of the President. If elected, he will not interfere with the confirmation of an able and honest Collector of Revenue, because such nominee was not chosen by him, as in a recent case—I refer to the successor of Gen. Webster. That question was m2de an issue in the Convention which nominated Mr. Brentano, and he pledged himself to abide by that issue, it being in entire harmony with his formerly-expressed views, and he is how t hroughout his district making this the burden of all his arguments.

In choosing between Mr. Brentano and Mr. La Movne, the Americans and the Germans

district making this the burden of all his arguments.

In choosing between Mr. Brentano and Mr. Le Moyne, the Americans and the Germans should bear in mind that Mr. Le Moyne is making his canvass under the shadow of the Democratic party, that party whose watchword is, "the spoils to the victors." He either represents the Democratic party, or there is no Democratic party in his district. Does any one believe that Mr. Le Moyne will rise higher than his party, higher than the standard planted by Mr. Tilden! "Postponed" is written over the Democratic portals, and through them Mr. Le Moyne must march.

It behoves every native-born and naturalized citizen whose sympathies in the past have been with the great principles of the Republican party, not to abandon the cause of civil-service reform, as it seems about to be successful, and throw themselves into the Democratic party, where there is not the slightest symptom of an intention to reform the civil service.

A. M. Pence.

THE INGERSOLL MEETING,

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—As Mr. Ingersoll is to speak in the Exposition Building, I hope the Committee of Arrangements will not fail to secure to the thousands who will attend the privilege of hearing his eloquent periods, which they can do by carting a few loads of sawdust upon the floor of that vast auditorium. It this is not done, and the andience is not seated, all other attempts to remedy acoustic troubles will not avail.

The reason such vast crowds can hear a speaker out of doors, where there are no walls to reflect inward the sound, is, that the feet of the multitude make no sound on the sodden ground. Let a large multitude assemble and stand to hear a speaker in the Exposition Building, and what is the result! Those on the outskirts are constantly moving about to get more eligible constantly moving about to get more eligible positions. The noise of their feet shuf-fling on the floor prevents those nex nearer the speaker from hearing, and they

nearer the speaker from hearing, and they begin to move about also, till the shuffling and noise take possession of all the andience except the central mass. A little sawdust where there is to be any standing done will give a maryellous degree of comfort and pleasure to all concerned. Ingersoll is, I believe, the foremost orator of the United States to-day, and I want to hear him. To the Editor of The Tribune. ATLANTA, Ill., Oct. 16.—I hope the people of your city will elect good men to Congress. The Republicans have good, able candidates. Aldrich represents the business part, and is an able, honest man. Can the semantary of the control ponent, who is trying to be elected by money and by the "bummers"? I hope you will chow him up, and show up the true issue in that district. Get the better class aroused, the business men, and Aldrich will win. They must be, or money and the bummers will win. I hope, also, in the Second District the people will show their disapproval of the present Lower House, as they did in Indiana and Ohio, and defeat Harrison, the man who didn't know where Camp Douglas was; who voted with Ben Hill, and congratulated him upon his Rebel speech. Surely he will be defeated. Stir the people up. Let Illinois pattern after Ohio and Indiana, and elect good Congressmen.

J. H. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIGO COUNTY, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 20.—Since the election in this State the Republicans of Vigo County have not been satisfied that their defeat was complished by fair means. The vote was over 1,000 larger than it was four years ago. The Democratic majority varied from 100 to 300. To-day the Republican candidates for the Legislature and County Clerk all filed papers con testing the election. To-morrow it is under-stood that the balance of the Republican county have fallen like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky on the Democrats, who had scarcely gotten over jubilating. The papers make allegation of fraudulent votes ranging from five to fifty in every ward, and in almost every township—a governant of over ticket will follow suit. The contesting papers

ranging from five to fifty in every ward, and in almost every township—an aggregate of over 300. The Republicans are confident that they will be able to make out clear proofs of all they allege. The cases in the county will come before the Board of County Commissioners, in which the Republicans have a majority of one, which will insure them a fair hearing. Perhaps, after all, the tables of election-returns will have to be revised, and Vigo be put down Republican. Republican.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., Oct. 19.—Last evening Schutzenfest Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, every seat and every foot of standing room being occupied. It was decidedly the most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign. Winnebago County is alive with Republicanism, and the good old-fashioned majorities of 1863 and 1863 will be fully maintained in this, the Centeanial year. Coleman, of Fond du Lac, Wis., referred to Tilden's war record, and proved him by his own record to be a twin companion of Boss Tweed. The speech of the evening was by Pratt, of Ohio. Throughout his speech the interest was intense, and applause after applause greeted him.

Cabriel will blow his horn to the Reformers

Gabriel will blow his horn to the Reformers Gabriel will blow his horn to the Reformers of this city to-morrow evening. It is expected on that very interesting occasion he will endeavor to prove that Samuel's raiment is white, and that his acquaintance with Tweed is a Republican lie. Gabriel is confident that he will be elected this time, but then Gabriel has thought so twice before.

NEENAH. WIS.

thought so twice before.

NEENAH, WIS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEENAH, Wis., Oct. 19.—The Hon. George
B. Pratt, of Ohio, and the Hon. James Coleman, of Fond du Lac, spoke to an immense audience in this place last night. The largest
hall in the city was packed full, and hundreds

dience in this place last night. The largest hall in the city was packed full, and hundreds went away unable to get even standing room in the hall. The speakers were good, and gave some unwholesome truths for Democrats to take home with them. All pronounce the meeting to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in this part of the State. A grand procession of 400 men, with torches, paraded the streets with bands of music until a late hour. If the meeting last night is a sign of what is being done in the State, Wisconsin can be set down for Hayes and Wheeler by 15,000 majority.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Special Dispace to The Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The third massmeeting of the campaign was held here this evening, in the City Hall. A large audience greeted ex-Gov. Ballard, of Vermont, and Senator Prince, of Long Island, who made forcible speeches. Last Monday, when George William Curtis was here, witnessed the most enthusiastic gathering thus far, and was enough, as many thought, for any one week. The canvass is going on actively, but in that quiet manner peculiar to this university town. Mr. Blaine is to be here a week from Monday, and will create the demonstration of the campaign, as he did in Buffalo. There have yet been no torchlight displays on either side, but it is proposed to go extensively into that on the 30th, and give Rochester such a rousin as it seldom experiences.

and give Rochester Buch.

Experiences.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 20.—Most extensive arrangements are being made for Blaine's meeting at Janesville on Friday next. It will undoubtedly be the largest political gathering ever assembled in the interior of the State, it being in the heart of strong Republican counties. The masses of the people will rally as one man to do distinguished orator and states. man. The meeting will be held on the Fair grounds, and Burr Robbins' mammoth circus tent will shelter and seat the people. This ar-rangement will afford most satisfactory ac-commodation for the immense crowd that is

KENOSHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 20.—The Democrats are making strenuous efforts to carry the coming elections in this city and county. A large mass meeting was held this evening at Park City-Hall on the North Slide, but the audience assembled was but slim in numbers, and in conse-Hall on the North Side, but the audience assembled was but slim in numbers, and in consequence but little enthusiasm was manifested. The speaker who addressed the meeting was the Hon. Samuel Ritchie, of Racine, and the arguments used by him to enlist the majority of his hearers were but weak, and failed to create anything like a flutter of excitement. The meeting was a complete fizzle.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 20.—In the Chicago Times of the 18th appeared a dispatch dated Eau Claire, Oct. 17, faisely and maliciously attacking Gov. Pound, L. C. Stanley, and Senator Cameron. No such dispatch was ever sent from this city, and the people are indignant that such malicious faisehoods should purport to come from their town.

FOND DU LAG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

to come from their town.

FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 20.—An immense Republican mass-meeting was held here to-night. Five clubs were in procession, with about 500 torches. Armory Hall is filled to hear the Hon. G. W. Hazelton and James Coleman. Much euthusiam prevails. It is the largest meeting of the campaign. of the campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 20.—The Republicans held a rousing meeting at the Wigwam this evening. Speeches were made by Judge Osborn and other prominent citizens. Republicans here seem none the worse for their battle, but are more enthusiastic and determined than ever. ever.

cver.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 20.—Renegade Julian, of Indiana, spoke to a Democratic powwow here to-night. The Democrats had bonfires, bands, and cannon firing. It was the first meeting of this campaign. Gen. Frye speaks here Tuesday next, and rousing preparations are under way.

A CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 20.—Chauncy W. Green, of Oakland, having declined the nomination of Commissioner of the State Land-Office, the Democratic Central Committee have nominated J. B. Fenton, of Flint, for that office.

THE CONNECTICUT AMENDMENTS.

The Hartford Courant says that the result of the vote in Connecticut on the six constitutional amendments on the first Monday of October was, as officially canvassed, as follows: was, as officially canvassed, as follows:

No. 1—New towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants to be attached to parent town for representation in the Honse of Representatives: Yes, 26,664; no, 5,500; majority in favor, 21,063.

No. 2—Providing for canvassing votes of State officers in November: Yes, 31,871; no, 503; majority in favor, 31,368.

No. 3—Common Pleus Judges to be appointed for four years, and City Judges for two years: Yes, 30,486; no, 1,808; majority in favor, 28,588.

No. 4—Probate Judges to be elected for two years: Yes, 31,509; no, 877; majority in favor, 30,632.

No. 5—Compensation of Members of General Assembly limited to \$300 and mileage: Yes, 31,025; no, 1,283; majority in favor, 29,742.

No. 6—Erasing the word "waite" from the electoral qualifications: Yes, 29,954; no, 2,242; majority in favor, 27,712.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Indianapolis, Oct. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars to-day appointed a committee of three to examine the fluancial matters of the Lodge, and report in three months. It adjourned sine die, after accepting an invitation to meet the State Temperance Alliance about the middle of November, for the purpose of securing needed temperance legislation this winter.

JAMES BRADLEY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Chicago, Oct. 20.—I have been informed at your office that the communication signed "Demo-Republicans have good, able candidates. Ald-rich represents the business part, and is an able, honest man. Can the same be said of his op-himself William H. Freeman. I do not know any such man, nor do I believe that any such man knows me. If he does, his communication is false in every particular. I do not now nor did I ever belong to the bummer class, nor do I now nor have I ever associated with such class I have never been and am not now a politician, but have always been and am now a business man, and am reckoned as an honest business man by all the wholesale merchants from whom I purchase goods almost daily in this city, and to all of whom I can refer for the truth of this statement. Respectfully, JAMES BRADLEY.

CRIME.

SIX PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Oct. 20.—Six prisoners escaped from he Penitentiary this evening before dusk. Ther were employed with a gang of fifty men east of were employed with a gang of lifty men east of the prison digging a drain near the prison ice-pond. The place, a deep ravine, was ravorable for their escape. The guards shot at them, hit-ting one, whether seriously or not is not known. Their names are: John O'Neil, aged 20, sent from Chicago in

1873; light complexion, five feet five in car on forehead one inch long; had three and half vears' sentence.

George Williams, aged 24, dark comple

five feet nine inches; three years in New Je sey Penitentiary; ink anchor on right arm, looks like a Jew; sent from Chicago for twe years in 1875. John Smith, alias Jim White, aged 25; sandy

John Smith, alias Jim White, aged 25; sandy complexion, five feet six and a half inches; sear in centre of forehead near hair; sent from Chicago for one year in July. Hard looking case. This was his second term.

James Kennedy, aged 22; sent from McLean County for one year for a confidence game, June, 1876. Light complexion, five feet nine inches; a bright, sharp young fellow.

James Malene, aged 20; sent from Mason County in 1874 for three years; light complexion, five feet five inches, slight build, slim face; an old-timer.

John McGinnis, aged 18; sent from Macon County in January, 1876, for one year; light complexion, five feet eight and a half inches; ugly scar on left side of neck; slim, pale your fellow.

None of the men had as long as one year to stay. All are bright, clean, and well-known thieves. The farmers of the vicinity are on the chase, but the darkness of the evening and the dense brush in the direction which they have taken may aid their escape. Twenty-nve dollars reward and reasonable expenses will be paid by the Warden for the return of each.

GLEN LOCH, Pa., Oct. 20.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning, the wife of Ira Baker (colored), residing at this place, was seen running along the road in a frantic manner. When she reached the railroad station she informed a gentleman that she had just killed her four chiltleman that she had just killed her four children, and then resumed her wanderings. The gentleman drove to her house, and, not fisding her husband, hunted him up. The two visited the house and found three children, aged respectively 2, 4, and 6 years, in an almost lifeless condition, their heads being beaten to a jelly with a heavy club. A baby, aged 2 months, was covered up with a heavy feather-bed, the intention of the mother being to smother it. The three children cannot possibly survive. The people have gone in search of the unfortunate woman, who is undoubtedly insane.

THE BEASON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 20.—It is alleged that Dr. Mosher, just previous to starting for St. Louis, in response to a telegram from the Chief of Police of that city to go and identify a of Police of that city to go and identify a prisoner confined there, suspected to be one of the James brothers who robbed the Doctor near here soon after the Northfield robbery, received through the Post-Office a letter threatening him with summary vengeance if he complied with the request. The letter was signed "One of the Boys." Dr. Mosher's fears for personal safety overcame his desire to identify the outlaw, and it is probably owing to this fact that the prisoner was released.

BURGLARS ARRESTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 20.—A couple of notorious burglars named James Sedgwick and Asher Bosner were arrested in Rockford to-day. Their and was a large quantity of jewelry, two watches, some money, etc. A man named Healey, a peddler, was attacked last night and seriously beaten by a brakeman and fireman employed on the Northwestern Road. Healey says they used a knife on him. Both the men-were arrested this morning.

LOTTERY SHARKS. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—W. Y. Sedant Alexander Hart, and M. Moses, managers in Covington of lotteries claimed to be drawn under the Frankfort grant, were arrested to-day on an affldavit accusing them of illegally conducting a lottery. The parties were released on ball, to appear on Thursday next. The lottery wheel and other implements of the office were seized, and the drawings will probably cease for

SUSPICION OF MURDER.
BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The body of Herbert C. White, who has been missing since the 6th inst. was found to-day in a well on the premises of Henry Gravlin, at Astcutneyville, Vt., which had been filled in. White was a witness against Gravlin in an arson case, and was last seen on the 6th Inst. Gravlin has been arrested. The excitement is interest.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.—Duke Fleming, of Maysville, was shot three times, twice in the head, at noon, in that city, yesterday, by Septimus Clark. His wounds are considered dangerous. Cause of the trouble unknown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
BLOOMINGTON, 111., Oct. 20.—The homes of Capt. Riebsame and fl. Seibel were entered last night by burglars and robbed each of several hundred dollars in money and jewelry.

SKIPPED. Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Charles H. Moulton, a real-estate agent in this city, has left here, leaving debts estimated from \$50,00

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.
New York, Oct. 20.—Dr. Julius S. Thebsud. of East Thirteenth street, who was wounded by the explosion of a cartridge, died last night He was ramming a charge into the cartridge when the explosion occurred, and a large piece of the cartridge was driven into his body, and lodged between the heart and left lung. Dr. Thebaud was preparing to go on a shooting excursion when the fatal accident happened. He was 49 years of age, and well known as an aboth or and lecturer.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 20.—W. A. Gerkin, a German cracker-baker, had his right hand smashed in cracker machinery to-day so badly that amputation was necessary.

Frank Fisk, a well-known musician of this city, had his arm broken to-day in a friendly scuffle, besides receiving other serious injuries.

BLOOMINGTON.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Iowa City, Ia., Oct. 20.—The eastern-box train on the Rock Island Road struck a man of the name of David Kingstone, who was on track in an intoxicated condition. His injuried are fatal.

FISHING VESSELS LOST. QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—The loss on the north shore of six fishing schooners is reported Is one instance a crew of seven innumber perished.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 20.—An idea of the degree

of activity in the corn market of this region may of activity in the core market of this regimber of loads weighed on the city scales in Peru during the first six months of the current municipal year was 12,774, against 5,496 for the corresponding half of last year.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 20.—In West Township, McLean County, yesterday, 1,000 acres were burned over by a prairie fire, destroying 400 acres of corn, and threatening for a time the destruction of numberless farm products and improvements.

THI A Dull Day

Record of Jud

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be released from Wilbur M. Briggs

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Annie McCaffer the Sisters of the setting out that in Fred, 8 years old, for, agreeing to 1 board. She has a recently asked for Superior refused she wants a writ of

In the estate of ministration was under bond for \$3

Judge Blood

JUDGE JAMESO
223, and 225. No.
pany vs. Thompse
JUDGE MOOREJUDGE MOOREJUDGE MOOREJUDGE BOOTH355, inclusive.

on trial.

JUDGE FARWE

JUDGE WILLIA

CIRCUIT COURS-etc., use of Peter D. Waldron, an \$2,000; damages, JUDGE BOOTH-thaniel D. Crosby Albert S. and Het motion for new t Lane and Joel B.

berger et al. va. J.

Mediums

Practice

do I believe that any such the I believe that any such the does, his communication ticular. I do not now nor the bummer class, nor do I rassociated with such class, and am not now a politician, and am now a business ned as an honest business iesale merchants from whom almost daily in this city, and a refer for the truth of this tifully. James Brables.

RIME.

saigh to The Pribune.
-Six prisoners escaped from evening before dusk. They a gang of fifty men east of drain near the prison icedeep ravine, was tavorable he guards shot at them, hit ionsly or not is not known.

20, sent from Chicago in xion, five feet five inchen, e inch long; had three and a

aged 24, dark complexion ; three years in New Jerink anchor on right arm, sent from Chicago for two

second term: aged 22; sent from McLean year for a confidence game complexion, five feet nine complexion, five feet nine carp young fellow.

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HER CHILDREN. frantic manner. When she station she informed a gend just killed her four chil-

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RS ARRESTED. oct. 20.—A couple of notori-James Sedgwick and Asher ed in Rockford to-day. Their

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JALTIES.

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IN OVER. oct. 20.—The eastern-bound dand Road struck a man Kingstone, who was on the led condition. His injurie

VESSELS LOST. schooners is reported Is of seven innumber perished. APHIC NOTES.

ested to The Tribune. n market of this region may fact that the number of e city scales in Peru during s of the current municipal inst 5,496 for the correspond

IRIE FIRE. ., Oct. 20.-In West Town ty, yesterday, 1,000 acres a prairie ire, destroying d threatening for a time numberless farm products A Dull Day for Judges and for Lawyers.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments and New Suits-Practice in Ejectment Cases.

In the ejectment case of Catherine Hedges vs. Motley, in the United States Circuit Court, a new question was raised before Judge Blodgett as to the practice in ejectment cases. A motion was made some time ago on the part of the plaintiff for the defendant to produce and file in the court all the title-deeds on which he relied or should rely for defense at the trial. The motion was based on Sec. 724 of the Revised Statutes, or Sec. 20 of the Judiciary act of 1789,

utes, or Sec. 20 of the Judiciary act of 1789, which is as follows:

In the trial of actions of law the courts of the United States may, on motion and due notice thereof, require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power which contain evidence pertinent to the issue, in cases and under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the same by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery. If a plaintiff falls to comply with such order, the Court may, on motion, give the like judgment for the defendant as in cases of nonsuit; and if a defendant falls to comply with such order, the Court may, on motion, give judgment against him by defauit.

The plaintiff filed an affidavit in support of his motion, setting up in substance that on the

his motion, setting up in substance that on the former trial of the case the defendant set up title under a deed purporting to have been given by Timothy Hedges, an ancestor of the plaintiff, which had been recorded, and also under another deed purporting to have been given by Timothy Hedges which had not been recordand of which the plaintiff's attorneys alleged they had no knowledge until the trial, The plaintiff further claimed that the first deed was a forgery, and had taken testimony on that point that satisfied the jury that it was forged. In regard to the second and unrecorded deed, the plaintiff claimed to have been taken by surprise, and insisted that this second deed was a forgery, and also alleging that she had been informed that the defendant claimed to have still other deeds purporting to have been executed by Timothy Hedges, under which title dges, under which title would be claimed on the second trial, and that, therefore, the defendant should be required to file in court within a given number of days all the title papers under

which he claimed title.

Judge Blodgett, after conference with Judge Drummond, decided yesterday that, although such practice was a new one in reference to ejectment cases, the usual way being for each party to keep his case to himself until disclosed on the trial, yet in view of the peculiar facts of the present case, and also as the next trial would be the last unless a new trial was granted for cause shown, it was thought best to allow the motion. An order was thereupon made on the defendant to file with the Clerk of the Court by Nov. 1 all title papers on which he relied for use in the case.

DIVORCES.

Lena Stak filed a bill yesterday against her husband Louis, asking for a divorce on account of his drunkenness, and cruelty in attempting to shoot her.

Drunkenness and desertion are the grounds on which Mary Briggs makes an application to be released from her matrimonial yoke with Wilbur M. Briggs.

ITEMS. Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases to-day, where proper notice has been given. Judge Booth will hear the following set cases: Term Nos. 2,678, 2,820, and 2,830. Judges Farwell, Williams, and Moore will hear medions and divorces, and Judge Jameson will hear motions in Judge Gary's room. It is said that petitions will shortly be pre-

pared to be presented to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, under the provisions of Sec. 2,011 and 2,012 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, asking to have the registration for and election of Congressmen in the three Congressional Districts, included in part within the city limits, guarded and scrutinized by Supervisors authorized under said sections.

UNITED STATES COURTS. R. E. Jenkins, Assignce of the Globe Insurance Company, began suits against the following parties claiming \$150 in each case: August Martin, the Novelty Cabinet Works, R. Stoker, Thomas Richmond, Alonzo Roberts & Co., the Western Avenue Baptist Church, and Martin and Michael Ryan. BANKRUPTCY MATTERS. sition meeting will be held Nov. 3 in

A composition meeting will be held Nov. 3 in the case of Stephen W. Goodhue. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The People's Bank of Belleville commenced a suit for \$80,000 against the Manufacturer's National Bank of Chicago.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company began a suit for \$3,000 against William McNeil.

George E. Maxted commenced an action in trespass against Jacob Wipff and John Casey, laying damages at \$5,000.

William C., James M., and E. S. Conner sued the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company for \$2,000.

Carrie Cuthbet brought suit for \$2,500 against John D. Jennings.

John D. Jennings.
Morris Silverstone commenced a suit against the Equitable Life-Assurance Society, claiming \$15,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract.

Martin G. Danforth filed a petition yesterday against James L. Campbell, J. H. Hammond, H. L. Crosby, Lyman Baird, and H. A. Wilmans, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$1,071.50 on Campbell's row of four houses on Evergreen place corner of Leavitt. houses on Evergreen place, corner of Leavitt

Annie McCafferty filed a petition against the Sisters of the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, setting out that in 1870 she placed her son Fred, 8 years old, in the Asylum to be cared for, agreeing to pay \$3.50 a month for his board. She has always paid the stipend, and recently asked for her boy, but the Mother Superior refused to give him up. Wherefore she wants a writ of habeas corpus.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Frost Thorne a grant of administration was made to Eugene J. Fellows, under bond for \$20,000.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE JAMESON—213 to 296, except 214, 219, 223, and 225. No. 159, Chicago Republican Company vs. Thompson, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—25, 26, 27. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGEIS—Set case, term No. 1,971, Liebenstein vs. Mandelbaum, and calendar Nos. 186 to 212, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—342, 344, 345, 346, 348, 351 to 235, inclusive. No. 341, Bramley vs. Beecher, on trial.

on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business and set

CISCS.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—The People, etc., use of Peter Spink, vs. John H. Murphy, Asa D. Waldron, and David Sullivan; verdict, debt \$2,000; damages, \$164.35.

JUDGE BOOTH—Hiram Jackman et al. vs. Nathaniel D. Crosby, \$363.18.—Louis Oldridge vs. Albert S. and Richard T. Race; verdict, \$350, and motion for new trial.—E. S. Gibbs vs. Joseph S. Lane and Joel B. Tarbox, \$2, 182.33.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE JAMESON—Henry Fried-SUPERIOR COURT - JUDGE JAMESON -- Henry Friedberger ef al. vs. J. M. Wetherell, \$266.50.

Mediums Among the Ancients.

London Evaniner.

How many persons who practice, or who discredit, the fashionable exercise of table-turning and spirit-invoking are aware that, ages ago, before our own ancestors had tables to turn, the process was a well-recognized one in Imperial Rome and Constantinople?

Of shnormal manifestations of disturbance in the ordinary range of mobility among human beings we hear nothing in ancient history, but we do hear enough of the manner in which the Greeks and Romans in early Christian ages endeavored, by assumed spiritual agency, to influence the movements of the legs of tables, to make as sensible that modern processes for effecting the same end are inferior in point of elegance and awe-inspiring effect. This, we think, will scarcely be denied by those best acquainted with the present method of conducting a sense when they learn the Roman method of operation, which was as follows:

When a family or an individual desired to obtain information in regard to some friend heroad the nale of human knowledge, recourse

When a family or an individual desired to obtain information in regard to some friend beyond the pale of human knowledge, recourse was had to a priest, i. e., a professor practiced in the arts of superhuman intelligence. Accordingly, when the appointed day came, the officiating medium appeared clothed in white, and bearing in his hands a small table standing on a tripod base. Pausing at the entrance door he waited till the threshold and the atrium had been sprinkled with aromatic and symbolic fluids hefore he passed on into the principal apartment of the house, and deposited his tripod over the centre of the floor. This table, which, as we are informed, must be made of laurelwood cut under awe-inspiring auspices, had attached to its base a metallic hoop encircling it, on which the letters of the Greek alphabet were graven, while its upper rim nore a number of catgut strings, to each of which a silvered leaden ball was suspended.

When after the due course of prayers, incan-

tation, and various gentle aids to motion, the table began to rotate, the priest and his attendants, who sat on the floor forming a circle round it, noted down each letter that was in turn touched by the extended strings of the rotating tripod. These letters were put together, and the words they formed accepted as the answer of the oracle. In the case of table-turning in the latter days of the Empire, which has been transmitted to us, we find that a body of conspirators, being desirous of ascertaining if the pretender Theodorus, whose cause they advocated, would be the successor of the Emperor Valens, tested the question by this interdicted mode of divination; and conceiving that, as the letters Th E O D had been struck, there could be no doubt of the fulfillment of their wishes, they hastily overthrew the table, hurried the priests out of the house, and dispersed, lest their evil deeds might be detected by the Imperial officers appointed to enforce the penalties incurred by dealers in magic. Fate, however, was too strong for them, for Theodorus was seized and put to death, as history can testify, while Theodosius succeeeed Valens, and thus redeemed the oracle from the charge of mendacity.

THE PLAGUE.

Its Reappearance in Europe.

London Times, Oct. 5.

After an absence of thirty-five years plague is reported to have again appeared in Europe. The disease, it was recently stated, has broken out in Servia among the Turkish forces occupy-ing the line of the River Morava; and it is suggested that the malady may have been carried there by troops coming from the district lately infested with plague in Asiatic Turkey. It is little likely than any such importation will have occurred, for, in the first place, no troops were moved from the plague-stricken district in Irak-Arabi during the active prevalence of the disease there this year; and, in the second place, it is scarcely conceivable that plague could have been carried by slowly-moving troops from the Lower Euphrates and Tigris into Servia the Lower Euphrates and Tigris into Servia without indications of its presence among them, and its spread to communities, on the road. Plague has not yet certainly shown itself in the Asiatic dominions of Turkey north of Bagdad, on the Tigris, and of Azizie, on the Euphrates, both places some 1,300 miles distaut, as the crow ities, from the Turkish camps on the Morava.

It is not impossible, however, though improbable, that in Servia, as in other old haunts of plague in recent years, the disease may have reappeared after a long period of cessation. This is what has happened of late years in the district of Benghazi, North Africa, in Persian Kurdistan, in the Assyr district, Western Arabia, and in Mesopotamia. During the gradual declension of plague in Europe, which, beginning after the great outbreak in this country in 1665, continued until what was believed to be the entire cessation of the disease in 1841, the malady probably lingered longest in Service and Pulsario.

believed to be the entire cessation of the disease in 1841, the maisdy probably lingered longest in Servia and Bulgaria. It was in Bugaria that the last great European outbreak of plague occurred, in 1838-39, when from 80,000 to 90,000 of the population were destroyed by the disease. It may be, therefore, that in one of the later haunts of plague in Europe, as in some off its former haunts in Africa and Asia, the disease has again shown itself. But this conclusion is not to be accepted without very precise evidence. There are peculiar liabilities to error in forming a judgment as to the existence of plague on the Lower Danube and its tributaries. There, on the bottom lands, malarial fevers, often of the severest type, have a home. It has happened that Russian and Turkish armies campaigning along the Danube and its trioutaries. Inerc, on the bottom lands, malarial fevers, often of the severest type, have a home. It has happened that Russian and Turkish armies campaigning along the Danube have been terribly scourged by diseases. Before the cessation of plague in Europe, it was often a matter of doubt with the medical staffs of armies in the field on the line of the Danube whether they were dealing with malarial fever or with plague. The pernicious variety of the fever in several respects so closely, simulated plague that discrimination was difficult. The difficulty, moreover, was increased by the fact of plague still existing in the provinces on both sides of the Danube. After the cessation of plague in Europe this difficulty was no longer heard of with respect to the malarial fevers of the Lower Danube. When the Crimean expedition was determined upon in 1854, in view of possible operations in Bulgaria, carefully prepared information was given to the medical staff of the British army relative to the malarial fevers of the districts bordering the Danubė: but while their occagiven to the medical staif of the British army relative to the malarial fevers of the districts bordering the Danube; but while their occasional malignancy was set forth, it was not thought necessary to discriminate the graver forms from plague. Now, it is to be observed that the recent report of plague among the Turkish forces in Servia comes at a time when the public mind has been preoccupied with the question of plague in Mesopotamia, and when this question is especially presented to the Turks. Apart from other predispositions to come to a hasty conclusion on the subject, it is almost inevitable that a serious outbreak of pernicious

pecally presented to the Turks. Apart from other predispositions to come to a hasty conclusion on the subject, it is almost inevitable that a serious outbreak of pernicious malarial fever among Turkish forces in the field should, in the existing state of uneasiness as to plague in Turkey, be regarded as plague. The recent news of the appearance of plague on the Morava should, therefore, be received with much doubt until detailed information be obtained from competent observers.

It is rumored that an International Sanitary Commission will probably soon be held at Constantinople with reference to the protection of Europe from plague. This project doubtless was conceived before the relations of the Porte with its insurrectionary provinces and with the Great Powers of Europe lapsed into their present state. Constantinople would hardly have been suggested as a place for a conference on plague unless, as there is reason to lear, several of the Great Powers of Europe are disposed to support the Porte in the adoption of those traditional measures for the arrest of the disease which it has been endeavoring to enforce in Mesopotamia. There, irrespective of the teachings of experience, irrespective of the better knowledge we now have of the manner in which plague is disseminated, and indifferent to the most ordinary lessons of common sense, the Porte, with the approval of the permanent International Sanitary Commission (the so-called Ottoman General Board of Health) which sits at Constantinople, has reproduced all the traditional machinery of land and maritime quarantine against plague. The folly of the measures it has sought to carry out has been only equaled by their futility. It endeavored to isolate infected places by troops, heedless of the fact that in shutting the people in them it cut them off from their means of earning subsistence. In Bagdad the attempt to isolate in this manner an infected portion of the city led to serious riots, which had to adopt a like quarantine established at Egyptian and Turkish ports i

the Red Sea ports from a prolonged detention in quarantine there.

The riots at Bagdad summarily put an end to the attempts at isolation of that city by a military cordon, and in this suppression of the cordon the Governor appears to have displayed unwonted judgment. Indeed, the local authority avers that military cordons were chefly instituted during the recent prevalence of plague in Bagdad, in direct obedience to the orders of the International Sanitary Commission sitting at Constantinople. Be this as it may, the Porte reproduced in Mesopotamia this year, on a small scale, the mischievous measures by which it had attempted to arrest the outbreak of plague in Bulgaria in 1838-80. Dr. Gavin Milroy, writing of this outbreak, says:

in 1838-89. Dr. Gavin Milroy, writing or coutbreak, says:

The ravages of the disease were, doubtless, greatly aggravated by the means that were used to arrest its spread. Military cordons were established to prevent the ingress or egress of the inhabitants; and, as the deaths multiplied, the eagedesire of the people to escape increased to such a degree that nothing could withstand the rush of thousands, who preferred dying by the bullets of the soldiery to remaining shut up within the walls of an infected town.

Although the active prevalence of plague has

COMMERCIAL NOTES

A Condensed Business Directory of Many of Chicago's Leading Houses.

Below will be found a valuable list of Chicago wholesale and manufacturing houses, and country buyers would certainly find it of great value

H. S. Tiffany & Co., fire and marine insurance agents, office Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st. THE DOWEL is the only spring-bed sold in this market con-

tainining 140 steel springs sold for \$10. Manufactured by J. F. Barnett, 84 and 86 State street. Sprague, Warner & Co., dealers in staple and

fancy groceries; factors of tobacco, cigars, and smokers' articles, Nos. 53 and 55 Michigan-av. COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

Sprague, Warner & Griswold, proprietors of the Grocers' Coffee and Spice Mills, 152 and 153 Michigan-av.

Sprague, Warner & Griswold, proprietors of the Grocers' Coffee and Spice Mills, 152 and 153 Michigan-av.

Phoenix Mills, Knowles, Cloyes & Co., jobbers and wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, sirups, and fancy groceries, 31 River-st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.

Abram French & Co., importers of china, glass, and earthenware, lamps, and kerosene fixtures, Nos. 101 and 103 Wabash avenue.

F. & E. Jaeger, importers of crockery, china, and glassware, lamps and kerosene goods, Nos. 79 and 81 Wabash avenue.

S. B. Parkhurst, importer and jobber, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses; 33 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY.

Giles, Bro. & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Nos. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue.

C. D. Peacock, jewelry, 98 State street, corner Washington, opposite Field, Letter & Co.'s.

Sonnenschein & Treulich, importers and jobbers of watches and jewelry, 176 Madison-st.

John B. Mayo & Co., jewelers, 169 and 171 State street (Palmer House).

IRON, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

State street (Palmer House).

IRON, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

S. D. Kimbark, heavy hardware, iron, steel nalls, wagon and carriage materials, Nos. 80, 82° and 84 Michigan avenue.

Rhodes & Bradley, iron merchants and manufacturers of pig-iron, rails, sheet and galvanized iron, boiler plate, flues, rivets, etc., Nos. 40 and 42 Dearborn street.

42 Dearborn street.

IRON BEDSTEAD.
Chicago Iron Bedstead, No. 49 North Wells-st.
MILLINERY.
Gage Brothers & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, notions, and faney goods, Wabash avenue and Madison street.
D.B. Fisk & Co., importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in millinery and straw and fancy goods, Wabash-av. and Washington-st.
Walsh & Hutchinson, wholesale millinery, straw goods, and notions, 160 and 162 Wabash-av.
Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle, wholesale dealers in millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabash-av.
LEAD-PIPS AND SHEET-LEAD.
E. W. Biatchford & Co., manufacturers of lead-pipe, sheet, bar, and pig lead, and shot, No. 70 North Clinton street.

SHOT.

SHOT.
Chicago Shot-Tower Company, manufacturers of standard, drop, and buck shot, 70 N. Clinton.
WHITE LEAD AND OILS.
Chicago White-Lead & Oil Company, corner
Green and Fulton, manufacturers of white
lead, zinc, cottage colors, putty, and linseed-oil.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., jobbers of dry goods and general merchandise, 227 Wabash-av. Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., wholesale dry goods, Madison and Franklin streets.

goods, Madison and Franklin streets.

CARPETS.

R. J. Dauphiney & Co., wholesale carpets and off-cloths, No. 183 East Madison street.

TEAS.

N. Sherwood & Co., importers, 39 Wabash-av.
BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, blank-book manufacturers, printers, No. 34 Lake-st.
Skeen & Stuart, stationers, blank-book manufacturers, and printers. No. 77 Madison street.

PUMPS, WROUGHT-IRON PIPE. ETC.

Facturers, and printers. No. 77 Madison street.

PUMPS, WROUGHT-IRON PIPE, ETC.

H. W. Austin & Co., pumps, wrought-iron pipe, bells, corn-shellers, lard-presses, cidermills, feed-cutters, 192 and 194 Lake street.

GLASS AND BOTTLES.

E. E. Sage, window-glass, bottles, and corks, demijohns, jugs, and flasks. Manufacturers of ornamental glass, 174 and 176 Randolph street. STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
W. Kimball, pianos, organs, corner State

and Adams streets.

Julius Bauer & Co., planos, organs, and musical merchandise, corner of State and Monroe.

Story & Camp, 211 State street.

Colby & Wirts, 217 and 219 State street.

retail, Nos. 225 and 227 State street.

COAL.

Waldron, Niblock & Co., dealers in coal, office No. 102 Washington street.

C. H. Dyer & Co., coal, No. 73 Washington street. Watson Coal & Mining Company, miners and dealers in Gartshenie and Brazil block coal. No. 191 Washington street; Nos. 192 and 194 East Twelfth street; Water street. North Pier.

ENGLISH STEEL.

A Beginning of What Will Happen.

London Times. "SHEFFIELD GOING TO AMERICA."—Under the above heading the Sheffield Daily Telegraph Messrs. Sanderson Brothers, steel manufacturers, have abandoned the attempt to compete with American makers of steel in the face of the high protective duties levied in the States on this article, and have resolved on establishing works at Syracuse, in the State of New York, thus "carrying the war into the enemy'scamp." The firm, in announcing their intention to customers in America and Canada, say: "Inasmuch as the founders of our house were the pioneers of the American trade, and were conspicuous among the earliest manufacturers of cast-steel after the death of the inventor in 1776, it seems appropriate that we should also be the first to accept the logic of events, and transfer the manufacture of English steel to America." The new American Company, they add, will use the name and trade marks of the Sheffield house, and will produce the same qualities of steel from the same brands of Swedish iron "until American iron shall be found to equal it." The manufacture at Syracuse will be under the charge of a steel maker, practically trained at the Sheffield works, aided by skilled Sheffield workmen; and the patents of the English firm, their "peculiar modes of preparing crucibles, mixtures for melting, methods of manipulating, and all confidential information of whatever kind employed in the Sheffield process of steel manufacture" will henceforth be available in the works of the new American Company. For the future the Sheffield firm announce that they will confine themselves to the cultivation of their home and Continental business, "retaining, of course, a very large interest in the American Company." The Sheffield Telegraph says that this attempt to introduce Sheffield capital into America, and so avoid the heavy handicapping of Sheffield steel, in the interests of the steel makers of Pennsylvania, will be watched with great interest by the Sheffield trade. It quotes the Iron Age, an American trade paper, which regards the step taken by Messrs. Sandarana decorations admission on the rest of these Messrs. Sanderson Brothers, steel manufacturers, have abandoned the attempt to compete with with great interest by the Sheffield trade. It quotes the Iron Age, an American trade paper, which regards the step taken by Messrs. Sanderson as "an admission on the part of those with the largest interests at stake that England can no longer manufacture steel for the American market, and that the only way in which Sheffield can hold its own against the competition of American makers is to come here." The new venture, adds the Age, "is an important addition to the steel business in this country, and should the success of the experiment of making English steel in America realize the anticipations of those who have undertaken it, we shall not be surprised to see the business of we shall not be surprised to see the business of more than one English house with the United States surrendered to American companies operating largely on English capital."

The Doctor's Pursuit of a Specimen.

When a doctor wants a "specimen," you may pretty certainly count on his getting it. The great surgeon, John Hunter, set an example to the profession when he bounded that poor devil of an Irish giant. Hunter wanted the giant's immense skeleton, and the giant knew it. Every step he took was observed by Hunterian detectives, and, finally, in despair, the shadowed giant tied a stone to himself and quietly dropped into the Thames, one night. But it was no use. A month later, his macerated bones, neatly articulated with wire, gleamed white from a dark corner of Hunter's private museum. And another fellow, who was hunted like a criminal, was that New Englander who had a crowbar shot through his head while blasting rock. Of course he ought to have died. Every man before him who had shot a crowbar through his brain had immediately died, and allowed the Coroner to secure his regular fee. But this fellow, although attended by half a dozen physicians, had refused to die. But the doctors made New England hot for him. He couldn't go from his door to the well for a bucket of water without meeting Professors of physiology from Boston and surgeons from New York, and the entire faculty of a Boston medical collegy surrounded him when he walked down town. One morning, he was missing. For twelve

years the public heard nothing about him. A short time ago, an enthusiastic New England surgeon wrote to the managers of a Boston anatomical museum that he was on his way back from California with that fellow's skull in his possession. Once they discover you have any anatomical peculiarity, you will never get rid of the doctors; they will follow you by day and waten under your window by night, year in and year out, until they finally get possession of you.

CAMPAIGN LYRICS.

UP WITH THE BANNER. Oh! say have you heard the glad tidings from Maine,
Wermout, and Ohio, and old Indiana;
How the true loyal men resolv'd once again,
Despite the lond blowing of Storey and Dana,
Resolved to be true
And their duty do,
To carry R. B. Hayes triumphantly through?
Then up with the Banner; on high let it wave;
For our Hayes and Whoeler the Union will save.

The Democrats fain would have us believe
That they are the chosen to save this great Nation;
But let us beware—they only deceive
The poor, simple dupes with their sham Reformation; mation:
For well do we know
Their Reform is all blow,
That victory for them will the Union o'erthrow.
Then up with the Banner; on high let it wave;
For our Hayes and Wheeler the Union will save

Then let us on high our loved Banner raise; For we, as Republicans, ought to remember There's work to be done for our own gallant Hayes If we would succeed on the seventh of Novem-

ber.

Then let us unite,
Stand forth in our might,
And Sham-Reform Democrats drive out of sight.
God bless our old Banner; ever may it wave
O'er the tried and the true who the Union will SPRINGFIELD, Ill. ARCHIBALD EWART. ST. JONATHAN'S ADVICE TO VO-

TERS.
Please tell us, good St. Jonathan,
Of our duty in these days;
Shall we all vote for Tilden, sir,
Or give every vote for Hayes?

"Dear boys," said Uncle Jonathan,
"The sky to me looks Hayes-ey,
Because my Democratic lads
Have long been two-thirds crazy. "Remember Slavery, my boys, And that wicked prison-pen,— The Anderson-villain plague-spot, Where perished our noble men.

"And if some try to forget them, And bury these things from sight, Remember and vote to-day, boys, As when in the thickest fight.

"Forget those facts so bloody, boys?
You can't forget them, I know;
Nor can you forget the rule, boys:
We must all reap as we sow. "When Satan talks of 'Reform,' boys,

You know he means to deceive; He cheats the world now as when, boys, He cheated our mother, Eve. "We want to reform all wrongs, boys,

As fast as those wrongs we know; But we can't expect much aid from Tweed, Tilden, Old Nick & Co. "The sky looks Hayes-ey all round, boys, And I guess you'll find it pays To work for the Truth and Right, boys, And vote for Wheeler and Hayes." WATERLOO, Ia. J. J. A.

THE DESHLER SUICIDE.

Irs. Deshler Makes a Statement of Her Wrongs-A Sad Recital of Connubial Sor

Dispatch to New York Herald. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.-Mrs. Deshlen, wife of Frank W. Deshler, who committed suicide Saturday by shooting himself through the heart in the presence of his wife, submitted to an interview to-day, and furnished statements which

will make nearly as great a sensation in fash-ionable circles here as the suicide itself.

Mrs. Deshler says that ten days after her mar-riage her husband beat her for drinking wine at a party. At another time, while at a party at her father's residence in Cincinnati, her hus-band called her up stairs and said she had been hanging over a young man. She denied this hanging over a young man. She denied this and he broke a chair over her back. Upon another occasion he locked her in a room and threatened to kill her, placing a revolver to her

About four weeks ago she and her husban About four weeks ago she and her husband had an all-night quarrel, he beating her and calling her all sorts of vile names; she told him she was going to leave him, and should not return until he retracted or had proved his assertion true or false, and that if he found that his substitute for the providers were all assertions. picions were wrong she would return for the sake of her child. The husband followed her

picions were wrong she would return for the sake of her child. The husband followed her to Cincinnati, took back all he had said, and begged her to return; she stayed away three weeks, in the meantime getting an affectionate letter from him.

Mrs. Deshler stated that, upon her return home, her husband met her at the depot and she kissed him; he told her he had had her watched all the time she was gone, and was convinced she had behaved herself. During the afternoon he beat her and kiched her in the face. After such scenes Deshler always begged her pardon, and promised never to treat her badly again.

On Friday she, her husband, and baby took a long ride in the country. In regard to the last interview between husband and wife, of which reporters have thus far failed to learn any particulars, Mrs. Deshler said: "On Saturday afternoon my husband and I came up into the front room, I with sewing for baby; he with 'Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song.' He read probably for half an hour, then laid the book down and asked to see the bruises on my body caused by his beating. I showed him the bruises, and he said, 'I would rather have died than done that.' I looked up from my sewing. He took down a revolver. I was not afraid of that; he had done that so often before. I said, 'Frank, put that thing up: I am not going through any more such scenes. It is silly and childish.' Then I stooped to pick up a needle, but before I raised my head I heard a sbot. I jumped. He said, 'Jessie, lance shot myself; I am dying?' I sprang to him and called assistance. Frank said, 'Jessie, will yon forgive me for everything I ever did!' I replied, 'Yes, darling, everything,' I did not think he was dying; he went on to say, 'Don't let people know how badly I have treated you if you can help it.' Just then he fainted, and his mother came in. I never heard him speak again."

To substantiate her story of beating, Mrs. Deshler, at the request of her father and mother, showed me a dozen bruises.

There is considerable change of sentiment in the com

In Dobson's "Monograph of the Asiatic Chir-optera," recently published, 122 species of bats are described. All but four of these are natives of Asia.

A correspondent of Hardwicke's Science-Gossip mentions the case of a herring-gull now living, which was taken from the nest in 1832. The bird is 44 years of age. It is said that, at Ardbracean Palace, in Meath County, Ireland, there stands a horse-chestnut which covers nearly a quarter of an acre. It extends ever the ground in the same way as the banyan-tree, its branches falling and taking root in the soil.

The gorilla lately secured by the Museum at Berlin, and the only living specimen ever brought to Europe, is alling, and fears are entertained for its life. Hamburg offered 100,000 marks for the animal; and now Berlin is likely to lose both the money and the gorilla.

The following list of deep mines, taken from Les Mondes, shows the distances to which the earth's crust has been penetrated: "Viviers Reunis," Gilly, Belgium, 863 metres; silvermine, Undkemberg, Prussia, 772 metres; coalpit, Zwickan, Saxony, 804 metres; coalpit, Wigan, 745 metres; coalpit, 8t. Chaumont, France, 683 metres; silvermine, Konigsberg, Norway, 570 metres.

TOR SALE - ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AT about half the original cost-3-story brick nouse, new, Harvard-st, and Campbell-av., \$2,800; 3-story brick nouse, new, Western-av. and Pillmore-st., \$3,500; 2-story frame house, No. 39 Harvard-st. \$1,500; cottage, 6 rooms, no. 11 Harvard-st., \$1,700; cottage, 6 rooms, No. 6 Pillmore-st., \$2,000; cottage, 6 rooms, No. 6 Pillmore-st., \$2,000; cottage, 6 rooms, No. 17 Holbrook-st., \$2,000. Inquire at 385 Western-sv. FOR SALE-COTTAGE AND LOT 750 CLYBOURN-av.. only \$1,000; half cash; good neighborhood; near street-cars; decidedly a bargain. Call any day.

POR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE—TWO STORY AND basement brick house; close to street-cars; excellent neighborhood; targe lot: 22, 200; easy terms. W. E. WEEE, 100 Dearborn et. E. WEEB, 100 Dearborn et.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, No. 359 West Van Burgen et., with large barn, lot 50x178, at a great bargain if taken at once; would take equity in real estate. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS—PARTIES WISHING TO build, no money required down; located within 3 miles of the Court-house, on West Side, near street-cars. Address B 65, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-PARK RIDGE-2-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn \$1,000, only \$200 down. New 2-story, 13-room house, \$1,200; only \$200 down. 3-room cottage and two lots, \$500; only \$200 down. The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of \$15.

IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TOE SALE-BEST BARGAINS ABOUT CHICAGO:
SOUTH CHICAGO-SOUTH Side lots, \$150; will soon be
worth \$500; with new cottage, \$730.
WEST DOWNER'S GROVE-Beautiful acre lots, \$160,
worth ten common lots; go with us and see these bargains; abstracts and good titles; 10-cent trains run to
Downer's.

G. H. HESS & CO., 103 Dearborn-st. Downer's. G. H. HESS & CO., 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT,
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly cheapest property
in market, and shown free: abstract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-MARKET GARDENS AND POULTRY Frams: 4 acres, cottage, \$575: \$50 down, \$8 month-ity. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 33, 118 Washington-st. TOOM 35, 116 WARRINGTON TO THE HOUSE AND COT-tage in Englewood: first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very time residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, or other good security or collaterals; als money loaned on furniture. 151 Bandolph-st., Room 8 A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 itan dolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854 A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY,
And plenty of business will be given, to all with
small means by calling at 1684 West Madison at.

CASH ADVANCES TO OUR STORAGE CUSTOMbouse 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., pear State. PARM MONEY-MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT fair rate: also money on hand for city property. W. E. WEBB, 100 Dearborn-st. W. E. WEBB. 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LUNCH-CAR YIELDING \$150 PER month for \$500. Apply at REGENSBURG'S grocery, corner Kinzie and Wells-sta., at 10 a. m. FOR SALE-\$1,500 FIRST-MORTGAGE NOTE; runs two and a half years, at 10 per cent semi-annually, on choice South Englewood property. NICH-OLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st. OLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS ON good improved farms in Illinois, in any amount to suit, at low rates; no delay; correspondence from farmers or others will receive prompt attention; loans made on Chicago real estate at low rates; real estate bought and sold or exchanged; commissions reasonable. 232 Ontario-st., Chicago. N. B. BEERS. I AM PREPARED TO MAKE A FEW LOANS FOR 3 or 5 years, in amounts not less than \$500 on improved real extate, at 10 per cent. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Rooms 10, 11, and 12, No. 96 Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on productive Chicago real estate; Illinois farma, 9 per cent; loans for building purposes. DEAN & PAYNE, itandoiph and bearborn-sts. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,500 TO \$4,000 At 9 and 10 per cent, upon improved property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO: LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHI-Meago and vicinity at current rates funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUM of \$10,000 and over at 8 per cent; \$2,500 at 9 per cent. NOLTON & HATCH, 182 Washington-st. 7 AND 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of \$4,000 and upwards, on improved city property. B. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 10, 155 LaSalle-st. 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property in sums of \$4,000 or over; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$500 \$700, \$1,000, OR \$1,500 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$5,000 \$2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN ON Chicago or clip property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A T FOLLOWING VERY LOW PRICES WE HAVE and insecond-hand certiages and buggles in nice order and first-class makers: Victoria, \$300. Victoria, \$450, cost sixty days since \$750; square-box Brewster & Co. top buggy, \$150; several good top buggles little used at \$100, and others for less money. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

A UCTION-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-at WESTON & CO. 'S. 108 and 198 East Washington st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a war-rantee. Stock on hand at private saile. DOARD FOR HORSES-ROAD AND CARRIAGE
horses will receive best of care; city references.
Address A. VEDDER. Deerfield, Ill. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS PAINTED and repaired in first-class style. Martin's carriage-shop, 47 Wells-st. Assorted stock on hand. FOR SALE-A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, AND wagon for light delivery; a bargain for \$100. Call at 1014 Madison-st. or 518 South Halsted-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY-FARM NEAR KANkakee. New warm stable, meadow pasture, the
best of hay and grain twice a day, and plenty of straw
for bedding. All Borses insured against fire. Please
address or call at my stable, 144 and 145 Michigan-avLEROY PAYNE. HORSES WINTERED AT HONE PLACE,"
Grand Boulevard and Forty-ninth-st.; best of care, and box stalls. Apply to JERE DUNN, proprietor.

TAKEN FROM MY STABLE. BY FRANK S. Baich, a sorrel horse, top-buggy, yacht body, running gear painted red, fine liae black stripes, trimmed with blue cloth. A liberal reward will be given for any information of them, OSCAR FIELD, less Michigan-av.

MUSICAL. A TRETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition, \$50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, mah, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st. NO REASONABLE CASH OFFER REFUSED FOR pianos and organs; our immense stock must be reduced, and we shall offer extra inducements for the next 30 days. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS AT YOUR OWN PRICES FOR CASH IN hand. Our stock is very large, and we are determined to make sales even at a sacrifice. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. TIN, 154 State-st.

CPLENDID CABINET ORGANS MADE BY HORACE
Waters & Sons, New York, including the celebrated
orchestrian chime organ, all the leading styles, at
astonishingly low prices; send for catalogues; call and
examine our stock. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

TO MUSIC TEACHERS—I HAVE CHOICE MUSIC-room in which to give lessons, centrally located; to rent low; can use part of time if desired. Call at Conservatory, 206 State-st., second figor.

WE HAVE PIANOS RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$50 to \$400, and, in order to accommodate every one, we will sell for cash or on easy terms. It. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$240 WILL BUY A VERY FINE TONED ROSEFrench action,—overstrung bass, new improved and illatest improvements, round corners, carved less, and lyre; manufacturer's price list, \$700; warranted for 5 years. R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

194 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—FOR RENT Day-board, \$3.50 per week.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies and gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano.

Hotels.

DESPLAINES HOUSE, 15 WEST MADISON-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, without board, \$2.50 to \$6 per week; with board, \$5.50 to \$7; dining-room first-class; \$1.50 per day.

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A GENTLEMAN, SKILLED TEACHER, WANTS A to give some lessons in French, Greek, and Latin, First-class references. Address C 33, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION IN PASTEL (COLORED CRAYON)
by an artist just arrived from Paris. Apply for terms at 246 State-St. P. M. ALMINI & C.O., or to ENOCH ROOT, Art Gallery, corner State and Monroe. WANTED-A GOOD TEACHER OF LATIN, ONE hour a day, on moderate terms, at Room 59, 164 LaSalle-st. WANTED-A TUTOR FOR TWO BOYS. ADdress Room 203, Grand Pacific Hotel.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER.
POSITIVE CLOSING OUT OF
FINE PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
PRICES REDUCED.
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PARLOR SUITS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
CHAMBER SUITS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
\$100 suits reduced to \$75.
\$75 suits reduced to \$55.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

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THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY tell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 383 West Madi-

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN OF EX-perience in the boot and shoe trade, with \$5,000; the safety of the enterprise fully ex viained by a per-sonal interview. Address E 11, Tribune office.

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Buggies, Rurniture, and Merchandise stored in fire-proof warehouse 100 West Monroest. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges. A BIG PRICE, CASH IN YOUR HAND, FOR GOOD books. Call or address CHAPIN'S Original Old Book Store, 91 Madison st., opposite Tribuna lightiday MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A LADIES' FINE FURS.

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LARGEST AND BEST RETAIL STOCK IN CHICAGO.

MINK OF ALL GRADES.
SHETLAND SRAL SKIN,

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MANUFACTURED EXPERSILY TO ORDER BY THE

BEST MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK

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ESPECIALLY FOR FINEST RETAIL TRADE.

FULLY GUARANTEED AS REFRESENTED.

QUALITY AND STYLE CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

OUR POPULAR PRICES

WILL BE ADHERED TO AS IN FORMER YEARS.

EARLY BUYERS WILL HAYE

ADVANTAGE OF GETTING CHOICE GOODS AT

LOWERPRICES THAN EVER KNOWN BEFORE.

MINK BOAS—50. \$10. \$15. \$20.

MINK BOAS—50. \$10. \$15. \$20.

MINK BUFFS—\$3. \$3. \$3. \$40.

MINK MUFFS—\$3. \$3. \$3. \$40.

MARTEN—\$7.50. \$15. \$20. \$25.

MARTEN—\$7.50. \$15. \$20. \$20. \$20.

MARTEN—\$7.50. \$20. \$20. \$20. \$20. \$150.

WE HAVE ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON A PRACTICAL FURRIER, AND ARE NOW ARLE TO DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING AND ALTERING AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Goods will be sent C. O. D. express subject to example the control of the control

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY by using Kellogg's Great Newsyaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st. A GENTS WANTED-TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE" A third year; circulation over 10,000 each month; on trial three months, 10 cents. JAMES T. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

A SPASIA SEAMLESS KID GLOVES, HARRIS CUR, 2-button, all sizes, \$1 a pair. PARIS KID GLOVE STOKE, 94 State-st.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS-HOUSES UNCHARDIS HARRIS (10 COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS-HOUSES UNCHARD). HOUSES WASHINGTON-ST. (WATANACHE), 189 East Washington-st. CHEAP FURNACES—FROM ONE TO THREE NEW furnaces at less than half price. Ticket office 90 Clark-st. GEO. WORK. CASH TO GIVE FOR ANY GOOD MERCHANDISE, private sale, address P. O. Box 399 Chicago.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY, BUT try our new line of fast-selling novelties, etc.; terms free, W. W. BISHOP, 129 West Madison-St, Chicago, Ill. Son-st., Chicago, Ill.

DOG-SKIN GAUNTLETS FOR LADIES, GENTLE-men, and children in great variety. Paris Rid Glove Store, 94 State-st., near corner Washington.

HENRY STEPHENS, WHO WAS BURNED OUT ON the night of the 18th, is running his box-factory again, and prepared to fill orders at the corner of Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

again, and prepared to find orders at the corner of Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

Ron Bedsteads And Children's Cribs are acknowledged by 4500,000 house keepers and physicians to be the cleanest in use. Chicago iron Bedstead Company, 49 Wells-at.

Kiddeling the Company, 49 Wells-at.

Kiddeling the Company, 49 Wells-at.

Kiddeling the Company of the Glove Store, 94 State-st.

PERSONS WISHING TO LEARN THE TRIPLED chenile embroidery would find it to their advantage to address M. E. TEMPLE, 416 West Monre-st.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN A PAYING MEH-cantile business; can put in \$3.000 to \$5.000; country preferred. Address B 26, Tribune office.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE-PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingrenious gen! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

2-BUTTON LADIES' CASTOR GLOVES—THE FIL est made. \$1.50 per pair. PARIS GLOVE STOR 94 State-st., near corner Washington.

TO RENT-171 CALUMET-AV.-A 8-STORY AND L basement stone front dwelling, cheap, to a good, respectable tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La-Salle-st. TO RENT-HOUSES 779 NORTH CLARK-ST. ANI 732 North Wells-st.; houses have all modern im To RENT-THREE-STORY BRICK, 14 ROOMS, one block east Union Park. Apply at 187 Randolph-st. WALTER TERLEAVEN.

TO RENT-585 CALUMET-AV.—NEW FIRST-class 12-room stone-front house, with furnace and gas-fixtures. F. GAYLORD, 95 Clark-st., Room 13. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT 2-story brick houses, 426 and 434 Irving-place. Ap-ply at 335 Western-av. ply at 335 Western-av.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME dwelling, No. 1072 Wabash-av. Inquire at 136 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT-COTTAGE AND BARN, WITH 8 acres of land, all fenced, State and Fifty-sixth-st. F. W. SPRINGER, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 3. TO RENT-WEBSTER-AV., ONE BLOCK FROM Clark-st., a new 14-room house; furnace and all convenionces; rent, 863. One block from Lincoln Park main entrance, an 11-room octagon from Very files, 850. Also, a nice six-room flat, \$20. CHAS. N. HALE, 135 Randonn-st.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board. 100 State-st. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30. TO RENT-CHEAP-BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month, cheep from the deep from the d TO RENT-11 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR 1 OR 2 families. 1373 South Dearborn-st. TO RENT-BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished rooms, with or without board; terms mod-rate; israelites preferred. Address or call 24 East inteenth-st.

TO RENT-SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING large, elegantly furnished house on North Dearborn-st., is desirous of renting a room to one or two gentlemen who wish a quiet home. Address G 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN ENglewood, second door from Post-office. TILLOT-SON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIR ROOM IN FINE FURNISHED office; best location in the city. LARKIN & CO., 100 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICE, HEATED; PIKE'S Building, State and Monroe-st.; elevator. E. S. PIKE, ROOM 10, 170 State-st., from 11 to 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A RAILROAD cating-house and hotel. For particulars address P. O. Box 392, Logansport, Ind. DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN THE BEST MANUgood reasons for selling. L. L. LANE, Moline, Ill.

DRUG-STORE—\$2,000—STORE IN BEST QUARTER
Detroit, Mich. to make money, and only offered
because, a view of the selling of the s near Michigan Central Depot.

PAILING HEALTH COMPELS ME TO SELL MY
Thaif-interest in building, stock, and fixtures of a
well-established drug and grocery business, together
with good-will of a line of deposit ranging from Saugou
to \$40,000. A bargain for ready cash. Address MA M,
care Willard Bacon & Co., 6 and 6 Wabash-av. FOR SALE-A SUBURBAN GROCKRY-STORE Doing a good business. Capital required, \$1,200 to \$1,500. Other business demands owner's attention. A spiendld chance to make money. No brokers need apply. Address M 13, Tribune office. FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST HOTEL STANDS in the State of Ulinois. Address C. B. EATON, 126 Washington-st., Room 80. Washington-st., Room 60.

POR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE IN A MANUfacturing town of 1,200 inhabitants; the only store of the kind in the place. A great bargain. Good reasons for selling. Lock box 79, Amboy, Ill.

POR SALE—OR RENT—STEAM FLOURING MILLS, Main-st., Topeka, Kans.; three-run bura, side track. elevators. For further information address LOUIS LAURENT, Topeka, Kansas

FOR EXCHANGE-OR SALE-CREAP ON PART payment, a small hotel near depot, old stand, good reason, and bargain given. Union Hotel, 100 West Water-st., north of Kinsie-st. THAVE A FEW HUNDRED ACRES OF FIRST-class farming land to exchange for horses, harnesses, and wagons. S. A. TAYLOR, 135 LaSalle-st. TO EXCHANGE—EITHER OR BOTH OF 2 STONE, front houses with lake water and modern improvements, at Summerdale, C. & N. W. R. R. Value in cash, \$3,250 each. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROCE-ries on the West Side. Address 419 Blue Island-ay.

LOST AND FOUND.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED—c CUSTOM TAILORS, TWO TO BOARD and lodge and work by week. Steady work all winter. Apply to JOHN HANAOIN, 808 State-st.

WANTED-BARBER, AT 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Employment Agencies.

WANTED-25 MEN FOR GRAVEL-TRAIN, 50 TIBmakers, free fare; 30 coal-miners, 5 farm-hands.

A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED-EVERTHODY TO KNOW THAT THE Common-Sense Truss is victorious over the whole, receiving the highest award—a medal and diploma—at the Centennial; selected the Commissioners of Europe for the use of crowned heads are the finest-finished and most perfect truss in the accordance with an act of Congress select it as the secondance with an act of Congress select it as the set in use; surgeons all recognize the fact that it is the est in use; surgeons all recognize the fact that it is the est in use; surgeons for the common-sense in the common selectively cures rupture. The Common-sense from the common selectively cures rupture. The Common sense for the common selectively cures rupture. The Common sense for the common sense is activated by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office, 60 State-st., Chicago. Dr. Parker gives personal quarantees satisfaction. Trusses of all kinds, shouldurbraces, supporters, elastic stockings, instruments for deformities, etc. Miscellaneous.

deformities, etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN FROM 30 TO 45 YEARS
of age to sell Dr. Naphey's family medical works,
100 men will read this who merely make a bare kying,
yet could make money with this book. If you have
energy, money enough to get out of town, and a desire
to make more money and earn is, call and see us of
write. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 39 Lake-st., Chicago. WANTED-BOOK CANVASSERS EVERTWHERE for the recent new book, "Ben Beverly at the Exposition." Every body wants it. Extraordinary terms offered. Address UNITENNIAL PUBLISHING CO., Room 16 Tribone Building. WANTED-A NEAT OFFICE BOY AT 56 WASHington-st., Room 1.

WANTED-S500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINT! TO
every person selling our letter-copying books; no
press, brush, nor water used; send for circulars and
terms free; exclusive territory, given. AXCELSIOB
MANUFACTURING CO., 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED-A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN TO sell goods in the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa; must be acquainted with the trade in these States; none but first-class, reliable men need apply. Address or app y to J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Boston, Mass. WANTED-SALESMAN-TO SELL ON COMMIS-sion a line of slippers in the Northwestern States. Address P. O. Box 137, Lynn, Mass. Address P. O. Box 137, Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY PART
of the United States to canvass for our great Illustrated Monthly with the two large oil chromos, "Vesta" and "on' the Juniata," Our agents make from
\$100 to \$150 cash a month; proof furnished; circulars
giving full particulars free; sample copp, 6c. Address
Pictorial Printing Co., 1 to 9 Michigan-av., Chicago. WANTED-TWENTY-FIVE COAL-MINERS TO go into the country. Inquire at 134 Lasalle-st. WANTED—MEN TO SELL 13 NEW ARTICLES,
WANTED—MEN TO SELL 13 NEW ARTICLES,
M. 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 13 NEW ARTICLES,
M. 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, WITH
\$150; can clear \$5.40 to-day, with something
first-class. Room 56, test Randophi-st.

WANTED—\$100 TO \$200 WILL BUY A MONEY—
making business for the South, East, or West. L.
P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st. Room 14.

WANTED—\$10 PER DAY—MEN TO CANVASS
by mail, 25 cents: 400 per cent profit. Send card for
circulars. 75 East Madison-st., Room 54, Chicago.
Take elevator.

WANTED-CITY AND COUNTRY CANVASSERS Competent, cultivated men and women can find cougerial, lucrative employment. JNO. R. BAR-RETT & CO., Bookbinders, and sole proprietors, 150 State-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH ABOUT \$500 cash to go South with a gentleman. Good pay. Address with name, H 94. Tribune office.

WANTED-MEN-WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRI-all packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD COLORED GIRL, TO DO general housework. Apply at 620 Carroll-ay.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small family. None but those with the best references need apply at 2 Washington-place. WANTED-AN EXCELLENT COOK (GERMAN preferred) in a private family. Must come well recommended. None other need apply. Inquire at 964 Prairie-av.

WANTED-GOOD COLORED GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework. Apply at 620 Carroll-av. WANNTED-COMPETENT SERVANT GIRL FOR general housework; Protestant preferred. Apoly at 362 Marshfield av., 3 blocks south of Van Buren st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
WAS girl for up stairs work and care of child. 236

WANTED—IMMEDIATELT, 20 GIRLS TO PASTE winter and sure pay. Apply to W. B. JOHNSON, 241 East Lake-st. SITUATIONS WANTED _ MALE

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 50.

Is a competent bookkeeper, fine and rapid penman, and familiar with commercial forms. Has send a years as bookkeeper in grain offices. Address M 75.

Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERMANENT, REboonsible position, by an energetic young business
man, who has had fireen year? experience in the drypractical bookkeeper, and at presenter. In a thorough, practical bookkeeper, and at presenter or for a first-class iron-works supply-store. Highest reference given. Condition of his wife's healin the reason for desiring change. Address T. H. HARPER, Box 228, Pittsburg, Pa. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE AND only kind of work from bookkeeping to portering, or will take care of and ware a gentleman's turnout. On arrange to deposit \$200 o \$200 in fewelry, and reference. Satisfaction guaranteed and wages nominal. Address HENRY MORRIS, C 57, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 D as assistant in an office; lives with his folks and has good reference. H 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East; has had four years' experience in the hide and leather business as cierk; can furnish first-class New York and Boston references. Address N G H, 87 Brevoort House, Chicago. CITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF TEM.
Deprate habits to work in machine-shop, to which he is used. Address H 100, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A CONFECTIONER AS pastry cook, also competent hand at fancy cakes, common candica, plain ornamenting. Please address B 44, Tribune office.

Conchinen, Teninsters, etc.
Situation Wanted—By a Griman Coach—
man; understands all about his business and can
handle trotters. Address B 36, Tribune office. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT SERVants, male and female. Northwestern Employment
Office, 60 State-st. Mrs. BAKER & CO.

Miscellameons.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT MAN.

German; is willing to work in a store or office, or to
do general housework; reference can be given. Address E S, Tribune office. dress E 3, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAVeling salesman for grocery, tobacco, or boot and
shoe house; am thoroughly acquainted with the trade
in Michigan and Indian; have best of references;
would work on a commission. Address to-day A L M,
care of Commercial Hotel.

Domestices.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Siri to do general housework; has six years' reference from last place. Please call at 686 Hinman-st. West Side.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ACCOMPLISHED cook. Apply at 56 Wilson-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; can come well recommended. Country preferred. 1356 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NICE, CLEAN GIRL. In private family; West Side preferred. Inquire at 735 Dania-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED person to do housework in a small family; he objection to say kind of work. Good references. Call at 383 South Jetterson-st.

SCRIMSTREES.

ITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT

Joung woman to do sewing and assist in housework.

Apply at 14 Fay-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO CARES In much for children as nursemaid; must be a respectable place. Please call or address 570 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT SERVante, male and female. Northwestern Employment Office, 60 State-st. Mrs. BAKER & CO. SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NOBwegfan, swedish, and Canadian help can be had
at 74 gast Adamest., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANTOP
Good Scandinavian and German female help can be
supplied at MBS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

DIVORCES.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES-UNPRINCIPLED PAR-ties-advertise Divorces (2) for causes not recog-nized by the laws of any State. All who desire "Degal Divorce," without publicity or personal presence, may correspond or call at law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-8t. Room 1s, Chicago. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block. Chicago, Ill.

A LL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES KEPT constantly on hand at about one-third regular prices; every machine sold by us is guaranteed as represented or money will be cheerfully refunded. GEO. P. GORE & CO. S. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
A to sell two of the best-selling new patents to business men on the market. Who will set around hotels,
stores, and other loading places, and growt for somethine
to do, when he can make his \$5 per day on either of
them? Calhoun Machine-Works, 15s Firth-av.

A GENTS WANTED—GOOD LIFE-INSURANCE
A Solicitors in ten different States; liberal terms
made. 168 LaSalle-st.

MACHANERY. I OST-\$15 REWARD-OCT. 15, A LARGE RED.

Leave with white in fanks, large white spots on sides, and white in fanks, large white spots on sides, and white in fanks, large white spots on sides, and white in fanks, large white spots on the sides of the sides of the spots of the spots of the sides of the sides of the spots of the spots of the sides of the sides of the spots of the spo

ONERS ESCAPE.

s Jim White, aged 25; sandy et six and a half inches; scar bead near hair; sent from bear in July. Hard looking

three years; light complex-ches, slight build, slim face; aged 18; sent from Macon v, 1876, for one year; light et eight and a half inches; le of neck; slim, pale young

had as long as well-known ght, clean, and well-known ers of the vicinity are on the of the evening and the hese of the evening and the hese of the evening and the direction which they have ir escape. Twenty-nye dol-reasonable expenses will be a for the return of each.

Oct. 20.—About half-past 8 g, the wife of Ira Baker (col-this place, was seen running d just killed her four chilamed her wanderings. The o her house, and, not finding d him up. The two visited and three children, aged refeyears, in an almost lifeless eads being beaten to a jelly A baby, aged 2 months, was neavy feather-bed, the intention being to smother it. The mot possibly survive. The near being to the unfortunate oubtedly insanc.

Oct. 20.—It is alleged that previous to starting for St. to a telegram from the Chief city to go and identify a here, suspected to be one of, who robbed the Doctor near vengeance if he complied The letter was signed "One Mosher's fears for personal is desire to identify the out-bably owing to this fact that

a few miles west of this city, quantity of jewelry, two oney, etc. A man named was attacked last night and by a brakeman and fireman forthwestern Road, Healey life on him. Both the men Oct. 20.-W. Y. Sedan, Alex-

NTALLY SHOT. 20.—Dr. Julius 8. Thebaud, street, who was wounded by cartridge, died last night. a charge into the cartridge

OMINGTON.

alch to The Tribune.

L. Oct. 20.—W. A. Gerkin, aker, had his right hand machinery to-day so badly

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS. Adelphi Theatre. Monroe street, corner Dearborn.

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New Chicago Theatre. rels. Afternoon and evening. Haverly's . Theatre.

olph street, between Clark and L Instrela. Afternoon and evening Wood's Museum.

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn.

noon, "Dreams of Delusion" and "Our Count." Evening, "Sunlight."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CRICAGO COMMANDERT NO. 19, K. T.—ATTENtion, Sir Knights!—The Sir Knights of Chicago Commandery are hereby notified to be at the Asylum Sunsay morning, Oct. 22, at 9:30 sharp, to accompany St.
Bernard Commandery No. 33, K. T., in attending the
foneral ceremonies of the late Sir Knight Alvin Adams,
of St. Bernard Commandery. A full attendance is particularly requested. Visiting Sir Knights courteously
invited.

JOHN MCLAREN, E. C.

vited. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

To Advertisers.

The patrons of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE WILL confer a favor upon the Publisher by handing in their "ads" to-day at their earliest conven ience. A compliance with this request will greatly assist in accomplishing an accurate ssification, and insure a handsome and skill-Inl display of the advertisements.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90%.

Mr. Moody's revival movement has re ceived the official sanction of the Illinois Baptist Union, now in session in this city.

Warmer and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, succeeded by a lower temperature, is the programme marked out for this region to-day.

Another military movement of a mysteri ous character is announced from the Indian country. Gen. STURGIS with eight companies of cavalry is moving southward on the east side of the Missouri River, and Gen. TERRY with four companies is advancing in the same direction on the opposite side of the river. The object of the maneuvre is unknown to any but the commanding officers, and they preserve the customary reticence.

A point of diplomatic etiquette prevents the acceptance by President GRANT of the address from Ireland conveying congratula- of the intention. Such a disavowthe American Centennial. The address may not be received except through hands of the British at Washington, and the trouble about this 18 that the wording of the document reflects severely upon British oppression in Ireland. But America will take the will for the deed, and appreciate the friendship and interes which prompted the address the same as though it went through all right.

In the report of R. M. WALLACE, United States Marshal at Charleston, S. C., to Atty.-Gen. TAFT, the true version is given of the affair at Cainboy. From this account, which tallies closely with that which was telegraphed by the special correspondent of the New York Times, it is perfectly clear that the white Democrats took the initiative in acts of violence and fired the first volley, instantly killing an aged negro who was in attendance upon the meeting. Then, and not till then, the negroes showed fight, and by a well-directed fire dispersed their assailants and drove them from the ground. The fact that the usual rate of mortality was reversed only proves that in this solitary instance the Confederate intimidators were beaten at their own game.

The Republican National Executive Com mittee finds ample cause for encouragem and congratulation in the result of the fall ections thus far. In an address issued yesterday by the Committee attention is called to the true significants of increased majorities in Maine, Vermont, and Ohio; of the success of the Republicans of Colorado in overcoming a Democratic majority of 2,000, and in electing their Governor and other officers and a majority in the Legislature whereby is secured the election of two Republican United States Senators and the Presidential Electors; of the largely-reduced Democratic majority in Indiana, and of the gain of four Republican Congressmen in that State and five in Ohio. In the light of this unmistakable evidence of the drift of popular sentiment the Committee perceives plenty of reason to rejoice in the prospect.

The Committee on Purgation who have undertaken the task of purifying the Democratic Legislative ticket in Cook County are not meeting with the success that all good citizens hoped for at their hands. They have accomplished very little in the way of improvement, and have left untouched entire districts in which not a single nomination of a respectable or even a tolerable character has been made. The Committee is evidently more concerned in fixing up a Legislative ticket that will win than in securing for Cook County a delegation that will decently represent the important interests of the people. They are consorting with the Green and taking candidates from that crowd whenever they can see a chance for defeating a Republican by the operation. What they want is a Democratic-Independent majority in the Legislature, no matter what kind of material it is composed of. At the presen rate of progress, the "purged" ticket as it comes from the hands of the Committee will be one that ought to be purged out of exist-

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and generally turned downwards, owing to increased possibilities of peace in the Old World. Mess pork closed \$5c per bri lower, at \$16.15 seller October

and \$15.35 for the year. Lard closed 221@ 25c per 100 lbs lower, at \$9.80@9.87} for new, cash, and \$9.371@9.40 seller the year. Meats were de per lb lower, at 6 c for new shoulders, boxed, 8 c for short ribs do, and 81e for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet and easier at 41c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat losed 41c lower, at \$1.103 cash and \$1.12 for November. Corn closed 11@11c lower, at 43te cash and 43te for November. Oats clos ed \$c lower, at 32%c cash or seller Novem ber. Rye was steady, at 611@611c. Barley closed 3@31c lower, at 831@84c for October and 821c for November. Hogs opened active and higher, but the advance in heavy grades was lost before the close. Sales were nostly at \$5.80@6.00. Cattle were in fair demand at about previous prices, with sales of common to prime at \$2.50@4.50. Sheep were steady, at \$2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.25 in greenbacks at the close.

The foreign dispatches this morning are less threatening in tone. Still it cannot be said that they are of an entirely pacific nature. Russia is making another and probably a last effort to bring the Turkish Government to a realization of the fact that the policy which the St. Petersburg Government has marked ont is without question the only road to the settlement of the vexed Eastern problem, and that Russia is determined to finish up the job whatever may be the cost. The new Russian representative at Constantinople has a difficult task before him when it is considered that the old prejudices between the two Powers, slumbering for years, are again awakened to the fullest life by recent events in the East. It is said that efforts are still being made by all the Powers to secure a short armistice, but the fact that Servia and Montenegro have repeatedly signified their unwillingness to consent to any cessation of hostilities, and the other and more important fact that Russia confesses to a disinclination to force a compliance with the will of the Powers,-these conditions give little promise that the new negotiations will lead to any very important results. Meanwhile Russia is preparing for the worst, if she is not already fully prepared, and the other European Governments are inclined to watch the progress of events with no present intention of interfering in the matter other than by offering occasional advice, which may or may not have the desired effect upon the two Powers principally interested.

THE GREAT DANGER AHEAD Perhaps the most important issue of the cending national election is one which the

Northern Democrats evade and the Southern Confederates persistently ignore. It is the payment or non-payment to former Rebels of losses growing out of the War, The purpose of reimbursing the South for its Was osses has been charged upon the TILDEN party, and the charge is sustained by the attitude of the combined South, the concession which its Northern allies are ready to make to attain control of the offices, and the bills introduced at the last session of Congress covering a part of the ground. How has this charge been met? By an ominous silence on the part of the South, and suspicious evasion on the part of the Northern Democrats. We have yet to see in the records of any Confederate Convention, in the columns of any Confederate newspaper, or the reports of any Confederate stump-speeches, any frank, open, and earnest disavowal al could not be m endangering the combined action of the sixteen Southern States so confidently counted upon by the Democrats. The hope for the payment of Southern claims is the strong bond that holds the South together as a compact, sectional, and political body. It is an interest that spreads through all classes of society, and even reaches the negroes to some extent in that it promises more money, better times, and higher wages. Suppose there were claims held against the National Government in the State of Illinois amounting to fifty millions of dollars, divided among thousands of people in all parts of the State in large sums and small, and the payment of these claims depended upon the success of a particular political party,-does any one think that there would be the slightest difficulty in carrying Illinois for that party or that candidate most likely to approve the payment of such claims? But this is precisely the situation in the South There are tens of thousands of people in the sixteen Southern States of high and low degree who have claims large and small for War losses, amounting in the aggregate to not less than two thousand millons of dollars, or more than the present national debt; the Republican party has passed laws prohibiting the payment of for losses made by men who were disloyal to the Union; what more natural than that the claimants, and their friends, and all who hope to benefit from the allowance, should con tinue to secure the elevation to power of an opposition party from whom a different policy is awaited? This is what has been done and this is why the organs and spokesmen of the Confederates at the South dare not, even for Northern effect, disavow the purpose of admitting these claims if the TILDEN party shall come into power. To do so sincerely would be to tear away the bond that holds the South together in this political contest. How is it at the North? The charge

is met with ambiguity and evasion by the Northern allies of the Confederate claimants. First they tell us that the payment of these claims is prohibited by the constitutions amendments. They know that this is not true. The only prohibition made by the Fourteenth Amendment is the payment of "any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any other claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave." This prohibition does not include the assumption by the National Government of the State debts of the various bankrupt Southern States .- e bill for which, ingenious in its construction and with ample margin for lobby expenses is in charge of ex-Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, now a member of Congress. It does not include the refunding of the cotton tax, amounting to \$68,000,000, besides the interest which has accrued thereon since the tax was collected. It does not include the hundreds of millions of dollars of claims for the use and occupation of property by the United States army,-a bill for the allowance of which was introduced by Mr. RIDDLE. It does not include the other hundreds of millions for the destruction of fences, the burning of houses and towns, the stripping of corn-fields, the foraging on pigs, and chickens, and turkeys, and the loss of crops inevitably incident to the progress of arge and successful armies in an enemy's country,-bills for which were also intro-

duced at the last session of Congress. Thus

to thousands of millions of dollars, may be set up and allowed without any violation of the constitutional amendments. But, say the Northern allies of the Southern Confederates, the Republicans have allowed and paid War losses, and why shouldn't we? The War losses paid by the Republicans have been claims recognized by international law and approved by universal principles of equity,—losses sustained by Union men who suffered for their loyalty, losses from Confederate raids, repayment to States of moneys advanced to assist in the ention of the War, reimbursement to loyal men for supplies freely tendered to the Union armies on their march. But, in the allowance of these claims, the Republicans have been sustained by a law of their own making, requiring positive proof before a Court of Claims of the loyalty as well as the losses of the claimants; this restraint the Democrats propose to remove, and a bill for that purpose was also introduced at the last session of Congress admitting all claims without regard to the status of the claimant It is for the people of the North to con-

template the consequences of the policy tacitly admitted by the South and treacherously evaded by their Northern allies. It can only be prevented now, -in this present election. Give the Confederates the control of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches of the Government, and there wil be no lawful means to oppose their project. Admit them to power by a vote of the majority of the people, and they will have the legal right—as they now claim the moral right—to indemnify themselves for the losses incident to an unconstitutional coercion of their return to the Union. They will not, immediately upon their accession to power pass a bill admitting all claims indiscrim inately, appropriating two thousand millions therefor, issuing bonds to that amount, and increasing taxation to pay the interest. They will proceed in a more cautious but not less dangerous fashion. The French have a byword,-" C'est le premier pas qui coute,"and it is the first step in the reckless course of the South that must be arrested. Give them the power, and they will first admit claims of sympathy, so to speak, -losses sustained by widows and minor heirs, whose husbands and fathers took part in the Rebellion, but who were themselves passive spectators because they could not be any thing else. Next will come non-combatan of all classes, -old men, ministers, and those engaged in peculiar civil pursuits that exempted them from military service. From this on, the progress will be rapid. One precedent will admit a dozen claims, a dozen hundred, a hundred a thousand, and thousand all the rest. Up to a certain amount these claims may be allowed and paid without perceptibly increasing the burdens of the people. Reduction of the public debt may be stopped and the sinking fund applied to claims, each of which will give twenty or thirty millions a year to pay the interest on new bonds. Then the issue of the National Bank notes may be called in and greenbacks substituted, which will give \$300,000,000 more. And so on until the public debt shall be increased a cool thouand millions before the public sense shall be

fully awakened to it. And what will the people of the North do about it, if they shall have voluntarily resigned full power into the hands of the Confederates? Human nature and self-interes will prompt the latter to carry out the raid on the Public Treasury to the utmost tension, and there will be no lawful means for restraining their rapacity. The time will surely come when the people of the North will be goaded on to repudiation or revolution, or both. In repudiation the people of the South will readily join, after having had the benefit of the sale of bonds, and the credit of the nation will be destroyed forever and the whole country will be borne down under a panic the like of which was never known. If revoution shall be the outcome, then we must again pass through the terrors, the cost, and emoralization of another war, the scene of which will not be bounded by Mason & Dixon's line. This is the perspective of a danger, clearly outlined though it be some way off, that can only be surely averted by refusal of a united North to follow the cours ndicated by a solid South. If sectionalism here must be, let it be on the side of na tional integrity, safety, honor, and prosperity, and not on the side of national bankruptcy, disruption, and decay.

DEMOCRATIC DISTURBANCE IN CHICAGO. The harmony of the domestic circle of the Democratic party in Chicago has, it seems een disturbed seriously, and the family ha been threatened with want and suffering. The Democratic party cannot run without money. TILDEN understood this when he sent his bar'l to St. Louis. The Democracy are not of the class who work for nothing They argue that, if a thing is worth having it is worth paying for. Look at the Cor gressional nominations: HARRISON and LE Moyne understood the business, did what was square, and were nominated without opposition. CAULFIELD distributed copies of his speeches bearing his autograph. Hoxie distributed shorter speeches, printed on green paper, and indorsed by SPINNER, so

HoxIE was nominated with a rush. Ambition is a specious villain. He will gain control and possession of even the most inpretending men, and, tearing them from he peace and quiet of useful industry, urge them on to deeds of daring and of danger in the field, or fill them with desires to bless their country by service in the councils of the nation. It seems that, all unknown to their neighbors, countrymen, and friends Mr. W. F. COOLBAUGH and Mr. C. H. McCoB MICK have fallen victims to ambition. This is somewhat remarkable, because, when sixteen years ago war broke out, the country was in langer, and the Union stood in need of troops, these gentlemen kept their blood cool and their judgments level. They were not led into any extravagancies of speech or action whatever. Considering how admirably they escaped the war-fever, it is all the more surprising to hear that these most excellent gentlemen now have hold of each other's throat (figuratively), and are contending which shall go to the United States Senate as the sucessor of Gen. Logan! We have no personal knowledge on this subject. We take the facts as we find them in the Times, the official organ of the Democracy, and especially the political organ of Mr. Coolbaugh and of Mr. McCornick, and only tell the story as STOREY himself tells it, for information of the tens of thousands of people who never read the organ of the Chicago Democracy. It seems that Mr. Mc-CORMICK is the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, but Mr. McCon. MICK has been absent from the city for months, leaving no "barrel" behind him subject to draft. The Committee has re-

peatedly wanted money, -in fact, such Com-

mittees always want money,-and the next

richest or greatest man at hand was Mr. COOLBAUGH, who had been honored by being made a candidate as Elector-at-Large. This demand on Mr. Coolbaugh for money produced an exhibition, as related by STOREY. the true inwardness of the case. His answer was that if the Committee would throw Mr. McCornick overboard, and put him, COOLBAUGH in his place, the Commit tee could have plenty of money, otherwise none. Whereupon it became a matter of curiosity to know what the banker wanted to put himself into the reaper's place for, and what it was for which he was willing to put up so liberally; and then it was dis closed that COOLBAUGH considered that as McCormick had all the advantages of his position on the State Committee to aid himself to be elected United States Senator, he, Mc-CORMICK, ought to run the Convention at his own expense, and that he, Coolbaugh, for a like advantage, would not hesitate to pay. It was further disclosed, says the organ, that while McCormick was at the Centennial, watching the distribution of medals for mowers and reapers, the seven Democratic District Legislative Conventions of this county had nominated candidates for the Legislature all pledged to Coolbaugh for Senator. Here was-richness. This revelation explained further the bitterness with which the bouncing of the discreditable candidates on these tickets has been resisted by a certain faction of the party. THE TRIBUNE stands perfectly neutral in this fight between these gallant and valiant Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate, but it insists that the present Democratic nominees for the Legislature in this county are perfectly disgrace ful, and thinks their appearance at Spring-

In the meantime Mr. McCormick remain Chairman of the State Committee, and has, we suppose, put the fiscal affairs in an easy

the Senate would be fatal to him.

field as the champions of any candidate for

condition, and Mr. CoolBAUGH must carry on the canvass outside of the Committee. If there is a Democratic Legislature and Democratic Senator, we do not know two gentlemen better qualified than these rival fellow-citizens. Both have the great strength of money,-a strength fully recognized by Democrats generally, and especially by Democratic legislators. Both are hands men, and in the full vigor of ripened intelectual qualities, with the advantage slightly n favor of the reaper man. Both are familiarly known to the people of the State, and McCormick is known the world over wherever a blade of wheat is produced The banker is a Democrat in good standing though he has occasionally relented; but JEFFERSON had the selection of a custodian for the resolutions of 1798 he could not have found a better depository for that immortal scroll than CYBUS H. McCORMICK. Mr. COOLBAUGH is an orator of a superior order, and herein has an advantage over his rival but McCormick, in his orations, makes up in solidity and perspicacity for the graces and dornments of the banker's delivery. Either would fitly represent this great commercial city in a Democratic Congress. We regret hat they will have opposition. There are PALMER, TRUMBULL, MARSHALL, BILLY MOR-RISON, CORNING JUDD, the Grand Commander, O'BRIEN, ROBINSON, and a score of others, ill of whom look forward to a Democrati Legislature. There is, however, a potency with Democrats in a barrel of money, and, in this respect, if Democratic members of the General Assembly are not exceptions to Democratic politicians, they have in the selection of either of these Chicago gentlemen an opportunity that may not offer for a

THE RUSSIAN CONDITIONS. The telegraph yesterday morning brought is the specific details of the conditions to which the Turks must submit in case they wish to avoid the impending war with Russia. The first demand is that Servia shall be absolutely independent. This would free her from the payment of tribute to Turkey, which is the only dependence at present Second, Montenegro shall also be independent, with an extension of territory and the annexation of the port of Spezzia. Monte negro at present is a nest among the moun tains without opportunities for agricultural pursuits, and has long desired to obtain a strip of the rich pasture land in Southern Herzegovina. Third, the autonomy of Bosnia Herezegovina, and Bulgaria, both political and administrative, must be guaranteed. Fourth. Russia desires to have the strip of Bessarabia returned to her, which was taken away in 1856, and which would give her access to the Danube and control of its mouths; likewise the establishment of the liberty of the Darda nelles These are the exact conditions which Russia has proposed as the alternative of war, and we have the authority of the London Times, as well as advices from London, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, to the effect that all the Powers are in accord with Russia as to these conditions. The question, therefore, is a very simple one: Will Turkey accept a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by England and indorsed by Russia, for the purpose of deciding whether she will accept hese humiliating conditions which will strip her of her Sclavonic provinces? There is a rumor in the dispatches this morning to the effect that the peace negotiations may be reopened. If so, it is an offer of a last chance to Turkey. Will she accept the conditions As one element to be taken into account, w print the following from the Vakit, the lead

ing paper in Constantinople, which is supposed to be the organ of the Porte: When Europe will not look at us, then we shal lay aside all European customs which we have lately adopted, and shall enter on our old way. From the boy of 13 years to the old man of 75 every one of us will be armed, and we shall de fend by the aid of God, and by the daring of the old days, the country we have held for 500 years And if the issue should come to this, as Islamisi not limited only to Turkey, then we will ble all the different Moslem races into one. The Moslems of India, of Central Asia, of the Caucasus, of Africa, and of Algeria will come forward, and w shall again take the measures we adopted once for the conquest of Jerusalem. We shall send procla-mations everywhere, and declare a general war against the whole world. This is a very easy mater for his Majesty the Sultan to do reparations we have made against a country like Servia, one can easily judge what we can do in circumstances such as we have contemplated Then if it will not be possible to subin

te 120,000.000 of Indians with 90,000 .000,000 will be insufficient. If the Englis nt takes these points into cons this result, both will doubtless desist from pushin into war the entire world. If, which God forbid things reach this point, and if the Moslems rise in order to defend their sacred religion, and if th treasure accumulated every year at Mecca is use for the protection of the Mohammedan faith, the the scenes of the ancient European wars, wh the Moslems were both victorious and destructi will be repeated, and will destroy the progress ar

This may read like bluster and braggado io, but it must be remembered that the Turks are a military people who have shown uperb fighting qualities for four centuries that they are religious fanatics, and already ook upon this war as an attempt of Chris tianity to overthrow Mohammedanism, and that once before Christianity was only saved almost by miraculous interposition; that they are fatalists, and that fatalism steels any people against opposition even when the odds are fearfule Will a fatalistic or fanatical people consent to their own destruction -for nothing more nor less than this is implied in the Russian conditions-withou naking an effort to save themselves? Will they allow the " Christian dogs " to dwell on a perfect equality with the Mohammedans which in turn implies the cltimate ascend ency of the Christians over them? Diplo macy has thrust the Turk into a corner where he cannot fail to see his fate, in the shape of Russian bayonets, swiftly approach him. If he follows his old traditions, h will not fail to hurl himself upon those bay onets and find his compensation in the bos of Allah. What has he to gain by yielding to the Christian without stribing a blow?

The recent appeal of England to Germany o check the Russian advance into the Turkish provinces and prevent war, it will be remembered, was promptly answered through the official papers-one of them BISMARCK' own organ-to the effect that Germany was not engaged in pulling other people's chestnuts out of the fire, and that there was a Triple Alliance-Russia, Germany, and Austria-still in force. The New York Bulletin recalls some of the historical relations existing between Russia and Germany which are significant in the present crisis, as showing the reciprocity of sentiment between the two Powers in the past, and as indicating very clearly the policy of Germany in rema ining neutral. In 1868 Prussia sided with Russia in the settlement of the Polish insurrection, and in turn Russia ceded its claims upon the Duchies to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg when BISMARCK wanted to absorb them. In 1866 Germany had the support of Russia in its struggle with Austria and in turn Germany assured Russia. through Gen. MANTEUFFEL, it should have play in its Eastern designs, fair and almost immediately thereafter came the significant declaration from BISMARCK'S organ, the North-German Gazette; that "the pretensions of Russia to introduce a certain mity in the intellectual development of the Sclaves was perfectly legitimate." In the recent war between Germany and France Royal gifts were interchanged which have an immediate bearing upon the present attitude of Russia towards Turkey. When the war broke out, Russia gave Germany to inderstand definitely that Austria should not take the part of France, and GORTSCHA-KOFF was quiet when BISMARCK demanded the cession of Alsace-Lorraine. When the war was over, the Emperor and the Czar exchanged congratulations and greetings. For this supreme service, Germany now can do no less than remain a passive spectator of Russia's operations against Turkey. To oppose Russia in the interests of England would e to make France the immediate and fast ally of Russia, thereby making one of the most powerful military combinations of modern times. So far as the war is confined to the rescu of the Sclaves from Turkish tyranny, Ger-

many has no more immediate interest in the truggle than the United States, and even ner interest in the Eastern question is remote. BISMARCK, therefore, outside of th bligations of the Triple Alliance, is entirely onsistent in maintaining neutrality. In th ltogether probable event that the Russians vercome the Turks, then there must come reconstruction of Turkey, which means a partition among the Powers. At this point the active interest of Germany commences even in this contingency, it is not improbable that Germany will be found on the side of Russia. The latter is contending for the unification of the people of these provinces into a Sclavonic Empire. Germany also is contending for the unification of all German people. What is left to complete this unifiation? The northern provinces of Austria. When the time of division comes, and Austria secures the provinces of Herzegovins and Bosnia as pay for her neutrality, will not

Germany demand these Northern province as her portion of the spoils? THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. In 1872 the Republican party elected 198 members of the House of Representatives to ninety-three elected by the Opposition This numerical majority was, however, large ly due to the partial abandonment of the contest in many States after the October elections by the Democrats. Two years later, in 1874, there happened the great change. The Republican party was demoralized by its great successes. The machine men grew bold, insolent, and defiant, and the Republicans staid away from the polls in sufficient numbers to enable the Democrats to smash the machine and elect a majority of the House of Representatives. At that election in 1874 the Democrats elected (or subsequently admitted to seats) 184 members. including Democratic-Independents, and 108 Republicans. This was nearly a complete reversal of the figures of two years before. It was, of course, wholly disproportioned to the vote of the two parties. The comparative numbers elected in 1872 and 1874 are thus correctly stated by the Springfield Republican: 1 1872. 11 1974

	1872.		1874.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	5 2 3 11 2 3	1	5 1 3 6 2 1	5 3
New England New York New Jersey Pennsylvánia Delaware	26 24 6 22 1	9 1 5	18 17 2 10	10 16 5 17
Middle States Middle States Indiana Illinois Michigan Miscossin Minnesota Jowa Missouri Kansas Nebraska Nevada	53 13 10 14 9 6 3 9 4 3 1	15 7 3 5 2 9	29 7 5 6 6 5 3 8 2 1 1	39 13 8 13 3 3 1 13 1
The West	75 9 5 7 3 5 3 2 5 5 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	29 4 4 3 10 3 5 6	45 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 2 2	59 6 8 3 9 9 7 7 9 1 1 6 4 4 4
The South	44	47	16	76
Total	100	09	100	304

The elections in Ohio, Indiana, West Virinia, Maine, and Vermont this year show election of 30 Republicans to 15 Democrats, against 24 Democrats and 21 Re-

pared with 1874, and the Democrats have gained 2 members as compared with 1872. It is pretty certain, however, that the party majority in the next House will not be anything like as large as it was in 1872 or 1874. It is well that Republicans who have become so accustomed to large majorities

should bear in mind that 20 and perhaps 10 majority will be as high as either party can hope for in the next House of Representa tives. They should remember that the attempt to run two Republican candidates in one district may result in the defeat of both and that quarrels and disputes about prece dence and rank in the face of an attacking enemy must be disgracefully fatal. Just here in Illinois we have two Republicans in the Rockford District opposing each other with a bitterness that might be more effectually directed against the enemy; and it is for the good sense of the people of that district to determine whether to gratify any man's personal resentments that dis trict shall be represented by a Democrat. In the Peoria District a somewha similar condition of things prevails. There, too, Republicans are invited to take up personal resentments of competing can and defeat a Republican and elect a Demo crat. The Peoria district is a Republica one, but, from the cause stated, is in grea

danger of being lost. Illinois is now represented by 13 Demo crats and 6 Republicans. In this city there is a strong probability that three Republicans will be elected to take the seats of as many Democrats now in office. The Republicans ought also to elect their candidates in the Seventh (LaSalle), Tenth (Warren) Thirteenth (Bloomington), and a good chance in the Sixteenth (Vandalia), and Eighteenth (Cairo) Districts. If the proper effort be made, these five districts, now represented by Democrats, should elect Republicans. Adding to these the three Chicago districts, will give a total of 14 Republicans to 5 Democrats, a gain of eight members, and having s heavy weight in determining the majority in the next House of Representatives. While this possibility of success is so promising, the Republicans are threatened with the los of the Peoria and Rockford Districts by disaffection, not because of any question as to the fidelity, ability, or character of the candidates, but to gratify the personal resentments of disappointed men who thrust forward their private griefs to elect Democrats. If the Republican voters of these districts will take the matter in their own hands, and reject all invitations to elect Democrats they can give Illinois a representation in the next Congress as great as they did in 1872. An examination of the table we have

members from Massachusetts: they will probably lose three of them. Assuming a Republican gain of five in New York, two in New Jersey, five in Pennsylvania, two in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, one in Iowa, one in California, and three in the Southern States, we have a net gain of thirty-four nembers, reducing the Democratic vote in the House to 159. From this is to be deducted the gain of nine in Ohio and Indiana, which will leave the Republicans one majority, to be increased by such gains as the Republicans of Illinois may make in November In case any of the other States shall fall short in this estimate, the greater the responsibility resting on the Republicans of this State of ecuring a Congressman in every distric where such a result is possible. The fact whether the majority in the next House of Representatives be Republican or Democratic will be decided by the result in the State of Illinois. In such an event, the Rehould it result in their defeat, will be a national loss which we are sure the Republicans of those districts will try to avoid.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LEGISLATURE!

in this State, and that concerns the relative

strength of the parties in the Legislature. It

has been demonstrated in Indiana both this

year and four years ago that the Governor

can be elected by one party and the majority

There is only one source of political alarm

given shows that the Democrats have five

of the Legislature by the other. This is precisely what the Democrats of Illinois coun upon, and to attain this result is the particular purpose of the so-called "Independent" or Greenback tickets. The acceptance of the Greenbacker STEWARD as the Democrat candidate for Governor was a part of the programme. Every intelligent Democrat in the northern part of the State knew that by the indorsement of STEWARD for Governor every hope of carrying the State for TILDEN was forfeited, but the Greenbackers were conciliated and the Democratic eye was fixed upon the Legislature and the next Senator. The Republicans throughout the State do not seem fully to appreciate this compact between the Democrats and Greenbackers. They are enthusi astic enough about Hayes and WHEELER, and there is no reasonable doubt but the State will vote for the National Republican ticket by at least 20,000 majority, and elec-CULLOM and the rest of the State ticket by about the same vote. In the meantime, however, their attention is almost entirely diverted from the legislative nominations, as though their success will follow the national success as a matter of course. This is an error. The minority-representation plan assures the Democrats one-third of the House to start on, and in every doubtful district they rely upon the diversion in favor of the Greenback candidates to give them two out of three of the Representatives. They also count, with tolerable certainty, upon the co-operation of such Green backers as may be elected,-a hope which is warranted by the experience of the last Legislature. If the Greenbackers prove to be strong enough they will probably dictate terms, and such Democratic candidates for the Senate as COOLBAUGH, McCORMICK. and FARNSWORTH will have to give way to LEW STEWARD, OF HOOTON, OF SMITH. But if the Republicans throughout the State carefully estimate their strength in their respective districts, nominate just the number they can surely elect, reconcile their differences in the two districts where strife has arisen over the Congressional nominations, and concentrate their efforts particularly on the Legislature, Illinois may easily avoid the disgrace of such a menagerie as gathered at Springfield two years ago, and the danger of having a Greenback Democrat sent to the United States Senate from a Republican State. This is the most important feature of the Illinois

The European war-cloud which rushed above the horizon so suddenly and so portentously has as suddenly broken and dirpersed; and gold, which bounded up to 1131, has dropped back nearly to the for figure; wheat and other food have faller back in price; Russian bonds are recovering their former quotations, and everything settling back to its old place or price. What publicans in 1874, and 13 Democrats and 32 has caused so quick a change? Russia Republicans in 1872. The Republicans have in these five States gained 9 members as com—that is the cause. England will not single—project, etc. It has an introduction by R. E.

handed fight Russia in behalf of Turkey. Germany has notified the Powers that she will look on. France says the dispute don't particularly interest her. Italy declares that she sees no reason for espousing the cause of the Asiatics aggainst the oppressed Sclaves. Austria says she will remain a spectator, and take care of her own interests. These replies of the Powers have compelled England to take another look at just what Russia demands, and it turns out not to be dreadful or dangerous, but simply just and right Russia wishes the absolute independence of Servia, the recognized independence of Mon. enegro with an extension of territory, and the annexation of the port of Spezzia, and the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. She wishes to recover the strip of Ber taken from her in 1856, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles established. There is nothing in these demands which imperil British interest, or would justify England in fighting Russia to prevent. If grants those demands, Russia will not cross the Balkan Mountains at present; she will be satisfied with the liberation of the oppressed Christians of Northern Turkey. The nestion of peace or war between Russia and Turkey depends entirely upon the acceptance by the latter of the terms dictated by the former. If Turkey refuses, Russia will quickly move her armies across the line, and speedily enforce her demands at the point of the bayonet. Whether she will stop at the Balkan Range when once in motion is something which the wisest cannot foretell. The London Times says:

England has never undertaken to interfere in England has never undertaken to interfere in the concerns of the Continent without Continental allies. There is no good ground for believing that we should have real support from any Power in a war for the defense of the Turkish State. Effectual resistance to Russian power must proceed from Austria and Germany. It appears unlikely that either of them will take a hostile position towards. Russia, all having finally returned to the

A short time before the adjournment of Congress, a Democratic member of the House from New York-the Hon. Scorr LORD, of the Utica District-introduced the following resolution:

Be it resolved, etc., That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to pre-vent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State should meet with certain, condign, and ef-fectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be com-mitted by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution or punishment of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction is im-peratively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment or ing the penalty of death. This resolution was adopted by a vote of

syes, 174; nays, 2, and that, too, by a

House composed of nearly two-thirds Demo-crats and Confederates. The precise state of things here denounced has taken place in South Carolina, where "an attempt has been made by force, fraud, intimidation, and otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of sunrage." "Violence and murder have been committed by one race and class' (White-Line rifle-clubs) "upon the other (Republicans, both white and colored). Very briefly stated, the facts are these: Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, has notified the President that the Confederates have organized themselves into rifle-clubs, and have proceeded to intimidate and assas sinate their political opponents; that there exists an armed rebellion in that State against the laws of the Commonwealth and of th United States; and that the Governor finds himself powerless to suppress the violence, protect the peacable citizens, or disperse the inlawful armed organizations, and thenand his request has been acceded to. For taking steps to carry into effect this resolution of the Democratic House, and in obedience to the Constitution, the Tripes organs are abusing and denouncing the President in the most malevolent and dastardly manner. We refer especially to the New York Sun and World, Cincinnati Enquirer, St. Louis Republican, Detroit Free Press, Milwaukee News, Chicago Times, and the Indianapolis Sentinel. Have those journals verlooked the Democratic resolution, do they suppose it was adopted in fun? Why are they so bitterly opposed to carrying that resolution into effect in South Carolina where civil war had actually broken out, and the State was being overrun by Confederate rifle-clubs, who were applying "force, fraud, terror, and intimidation to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage"?

The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana have issued a jubilating proclam to their followers, from which we make this extract .

It is the judgment of the people that they have already too long paid War-taxes in time of perce to seed public plunderers.

There are just two War-taxes that the people have had to pay in time of peace, viz.: interest on the National War debt and persions to maimed Union soldiers. The first of these War-taxes amounted the year after the War to \$147,000,000, which sum has been annually diminished by payment of the principal of the debt and conversion of highnterest bonds into low-interest bonds until the interest is now less than \$100,000,000 a year. The pension-rolls still call for \$30,-000,000 a year. Those are the two Wartaxes which the Indiana Democratic Central Committee declare "have been too long paid in time of peace." Would i not have been wiser in a party point of view for that Democrati Central Committee to have waited until after the November election before declaring in favor of repudiating those War-taxes—interest on the debt, and pensions to the wounder and infirm soldiers? They have not yet elected TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and it is indiscreet, as well as premature, to proclaim their repudiation-programme in advance of the election.

The Charleston News and Courier, in its report of the recent affray at Cainhoy, where the negroes hit back, says that an agreement was entered into between the tepublicans and Democrats that they would divide this meeting, and that arms should not be taken to the locality, and adds: The Democrats conformed strictly to the greement." In the same article describing the trip of the Democrats down to Cainhoy the News and Courier says: "There was no incident worth noting on the run to Cainhoy. The Democrats amused themselves by firing with their pistols at such objects in the river as attracted their attention." We presume this is the way Democrats conform strictly to an agreen the South Carolina plan.

"An Alphabet in Finance" is a book row in press at G. P. PUTNAM's Sons, which should be very useful if the promise of its title is carried out. It is from the pen of a journalist, GRA-HAM McAdams, and is designed as a clear, compact statement of the unchanging principles of money, with their application to the current the affect

It is but a few the death of member of the Tribune, and we of another journ New York Time County, Conn., life as an Actin United States N 1856. After tv his commission, Andover, Mass., preparatory stu-College. When sioned A served with hon graduated at Ha ork. His first of the New Y cepted a position

BOWKER, and th

of "Popular Ma writings of Bast

THOROLD ROGI

of putting things hoped that these realized. Nothing

non-serse eluc

the present year the New York being the discuss and political econ following tribute Mr. Hunt filled Mr. Hunr filled painstaking energy of doing well what ence in public affa none the less comsaid of him that h. Intely just. In hi ble, genial, and the conceit, he found highest enjoyment art and music, and elevating of pleass problems of this have been so wide admirable qualitic been long hamper taken away from h

whose death occ

The Detroit Col. JOHN M. B prominent part Michigan. He w at West Point, 1832. Being att remained two ye with the Michig his indefatigable was built. The l exception of six 1841, and some li nel lived for fort made his home ing most of that vears as Consult Surlington & Qu pied any other pu finest structures were superinte him, among them Paul's Church."

Gen. Rupus K diplomatist, died He graduated at first public work ress Monroe. Wi resigned his posit gineers in the Eri he was Adiutant outbreak of the Rome. He resig a division until 18 to retire from the

Those of John C. who was stricken of Cook St. Joh Y., who died at th WALKER, the of the family of J SHILLETO, one scholars in Engla Louis XIV: of for many years th Judge CHARLES wealthiest resider the Judges of the gan, and was a mo

Nothing was mo

Virginia by the ove country during ditches and captur her hillsides and eune Rosechans and made sad ha smoke-bouses of ROSECEANS came marched and coun literally eating th and home. Vorse soldiers, and thus ate in West Vir suffer for the can reckoning kept the rifices for the U treasure, not to g less heritage, but against the Goventhan 25,000 votes claims already manthat State being for of the War-claims, emphatically a concernspondent of writing from Graf It is because it w be paid by the Unit that the State vot other day. This is the bottom fact of the bottom fact of all the strong Dem of influence who worked for Democr Texas bonds in the ation" and for the millions in it." Ri men who have these or captured who we for the Democratic that a Democratic that a Democratic twould assure the for their influence, have been even grees "claims" is for be dollars, for proper Union army; anoth for fifteen slaves se from hen-roosts to And the like is

> be legally prevent ous matter. The publication he is 1. and criminally. To provides: "Every publish his senti sponsible for the a MARRIOTT, publis Letter, denies the j an injunction prohi alleged libelous art in fact be libelous, The ground taken limited, except to prosecution and its abuse. The nois Constitution may freely being responsible for which is identical Doint to be raised

And the like is

were "TILDEN

wo d for TILDER

The case of CLA

Court of San Fran

clain V.

in behalf of Turkey. d the Powers that she says the dispute don't er. Italy declares that esponsing the cause of the oppressed Sclaves. remain a spectator, and interests. These replies compelled England to just what Russia deout not to be dreadful simply just and right. solute independence of d independence of Monon of territory, and port of Spezzia, and the and Bulgaria. She strip of Bessarabia 1856, and to have the elles established. There demands which imperil

ould justify England in nt. If Turkey is will not cross resent; she will ation of the oprn Turkey. The war between Russia and tirely upon the accept the terms dictated by efuses, Russia will ross the line, and is at the point of she will stop at the

ken to interfere in vithout Continental im any Power in a ish State. Effectual must proceed from appears unlikely that returned to the Triple

once in motion is some-

cannot foretell. The

member of the the Hon. Scorr -introduced the

tht of suffrage in any n, condign, and efin any case which as been or shall be com upon the other, the ent of the criminal g jurisdiction is imadopted by a vote of

and that, too, by a two-thirds Demo-The precise state has taken place in re "an attempt has , fraud, intimidation, and t the free exercise of the ne race and class' upon the other

and colored). Very are these: Gov. larolina, has notiaunt the Confederates elves into rifle-clubs. to intimidate and assasopponents; that there exon in that State against onwealth and of the that the Governor finds suppress the violence, citizens, or disperse the nizations, and there President for assistance been acceded to. For earry into effect this Democratic House, and nocratic House, and ouncing the Presally to the New n, Detroit Free Press,

Times, and the In e those journals terly opposed to carrying effect in South Carolina, actually broken out, and overrun by Confederate applying "force, fraud, on to prevent the free of suffrage"? ntral Committee of In-

jubilating proclamation om which we make this

f the people that they have ar-taxes in time of perce to

War-taxes that the peoonal War debt and perion soldiers. The first ounted the year after shed by payment of the ow-interest bonds until nose are the two War-iana Democratic Central "have been too long peace." Would it wiser in a party or that Democratic have waited until after

ion before declaring in those War-taxes—interons to the wounded ? They have not yet ENDRICES, and it is inpremature, to proclaim amme in advance of

ens and Courier, in its t affray at Cainhoy, hit back, says that an red into between the crats that they would and that arms should locality, and adds: formed strictly to the same article describing rats down to Cainhoy ier says: "There was ing on the run to their pistols at such obattracted their attenthis is the way Demoto an agreement on

nce " is a book row in 's Sons, which should be nise of its title is carried n of a journalist, GRA-is designed as a clear, the unchanging principles opplication to the current paper money, the silver introduction by R. E. BOWKER, and the PUTNAMS put it in their series "Popular Manuals," in company with the THOROLD ROGERS, and others skilled in the art of putting things to the people. It is to be ed that these evidences of its worth wil. be realized. Nothing is more needed than a connon-sense elucidation of the financial issues.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES SEDGWICK HUNT. It is but a few days ago that we announced the death of Mr. CLEVELAND, a prominent member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and we now have to record the death of another journalist, Mr. CHARLES SEDGWICK HUNT, a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times. He was born in Litchfield County, Conn., April 7, 1842. He commence life as an Acting Midshipman, and entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1856. After two years of study he resigned his commission, and entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and after the usual course of preparatory study was admitted to Harvard College. When the Rebellion broke out he was ioned Acting Master in the navy, and served with honor on the steamer Juniata. He raduated at Harvard in 1868 and went to New York. His first editorial work was in the office of the New York Sun, but the soon after accepted a position on the New York Tribune, and was associated with Mr. CLEVELAND, whose death occurred recently. In February of the present year he joined the editorial staff of the New York Times, his special department being the discussion of subjects in public finance and political economy. The Times pays him the

Mr. Hunt filled his niche with conscientions and painstaking energy, with no thought beyond that of doing well whatever he had to do. His influence in public affairs was necessarily subtle, but none the less considerable, and it may be truly said of him that he was candid, honest, and absolutely just. In his social relations he was amiable, genul, and thoroughly loyal. Speaking ill of no man, and free from all selfishness and self-conceit, he found in the quiet of his home his highest enloyment. He was a student, a lover of art and music, and disposed only toward the most elevating of pleasures. It is one of the unsolved problems of this mortal life that one who might have been so widely useful, and who had so many admirable qualities of disposition; should have been long hampered by disease and be so early taken sway from human activities.

COL. JOHN M. BERRIEN. Mr. Hunt filled his niche with conscientions and COL. JOHN M. BERRIEN.

The Detroit papers announce the death of Col. JOHN M. BERRIEN, who has played a very cominent part in developing the resources of He was born in 1806, and educated at West Point, from which he graduated in 1832. Being attached to the Engineer Corps. he remained two years in Washington, and was then detached for civil service in connection with the Michigan Central Rrailroad. Under his indefatigable and skillful efforts the road was built. The Detroit Post says: "With the exception of six years passed in Jackson, about 1841, and some little time in Chicago, the Colonel lived for forty-two years in this city. He made his home at the Michigan Exchange during most of that time. He also acted for many years as Consulting Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but never occupied any other public positions than those which his profession necessitated. But many of the finest structures in this portion of the country were superintended in their construction by ong them being especially notable St.

RUFUS KING. Gen. Rufus King, a well-known soldier and plomatist, died in New York on the 13th inst graduated at West Point in 1833, and his first public work was to assist in building Fortress Monroe. When that work was finished, he resigned his position and became one of the engineers in the Erie Railway. From 1839 to 1843 he was Adjutant-General of New York. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was Minister at Rome. He resigned his position, came home, entered the Union army, and was commander of a division until 1863. Ill health compelled him to retire from the military service. OBITUARY NOTES.

Among other deaths recently announced are those of JOHN C. FERRIS, an actor in Baltimore. who was stricken with paralysis on the stage; WALKER, the sister and last surviving members of the family of JAMES K. POLK; of the Rev. R. SHILLETO, one of the most learned Greek scholars in England; of EUGENE DESPAIS, the historian of the French Revolution and age of LOUIS XIV; of HARRISON COOPER CLARK, for many years the Eastern passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and Judge CHARLES MORAN, one of the oldest and the Judges of the Territorial Court of Michigan, and was a member of the First Constitu-

Nothing was more natural than that the Con-'federate-Democrats should have carried West Virginia by the overwhelming majority they did. That State was the worst raided State in the country during the War. McClellan dug elitches and captured hen-roosts on well-nigh all her hillsides and in her valleys. After him cune Rosecrans, who let slip the dogs of war and made sad havoc amidst the pig-pens and smoke-houses of the Confederates. After ROSECEANS came a whole lot of others, who marched and countermarched across the State literally eating the Confederates out of house and home. Voracious eaters were those Union soldiers, and thus it was that scarce a Confederate in West Virginia was there who did not suffer for the cause of the Union. And close reckoning kept they of their sufferings and sacrifices for the Union; and that record they treasure, not to go down to posterity as a priceless heritage, but as the foundation of "claims" against the Government. Probably not less than 25,000 voters of that State have their claims already made out; and, the campaign in that State being for the Democracy and payment of the War-claims, they swept the State. It was emphatically a canvass with money in it. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial,

writing from Grafton, says: It is because it was believed these claims would be said by the United States, if Tilden is elected, that the State voted so largely Democratic the other day. This is the secret of the result, this is the bottom fact of the situation in this State. In all the strong Democratic counties there are mer of influence who have "claims." They have worked for Democratic success as statesmen with Texas bonds in their pockets worked for "annex ation" and for the \$10,000,000 bill. "There's millions in it." Right here in this town I know of men who have these capins for proposity destroyed. millions in it." Right here in this town I know of men who have these claims for property destroyed or captured who worked most earnestly and voted for the Democratic ticket on the avowed ground that a Democratic success in the United States would assure the payment of their claims. But for their influence, the Republican gain here would have been even greater than it was. One of these "claims" is for between seven and eight thousand dollars, for property destroyed and taken by the Union army; another is for similar damages, and for fifteen slaves set free. And so on all around, from hen-roosts to immortal intellects.

And the like is true of the entire Solid South were "Tupen and Reform" is but the watch wo of for TILDEN and the payment of War-

The case of CLAY vs. MARRIOTT, in the Circuit Court of San Francisco, depends upon the novel point whet ber the publisher of a newspaper can be legally pi eve nted from publishing any libel-There is no question but that after publication he is 1 able for the libel, both civilly and criminally. The Constitution of California provides: "Every citizen may freely publish his sentime ata: on all subjects, being re sponsible for the about of that right." Under this clause of the Co ustitution the defendant MARRIOTT, publisher o. " the San Francisco New Letter, denies the power of the Court to issue an injunction prohibiting the publication of an ed libelous article, ev en though that article in fact be libelous, unjustit able, and malicious.
The ground taken is that the liberty of the press, guaranteed by the Constitution, is un-limited, except that it ginv dves liability to prosecution and for damag is in case of its abuse. The language of the Illinois Constitution is that "Tvery person may real" may freely . . . publish on . Il subjects being responsible for the abuse of the liberty, which is identical in spirit with the California tion, and leaves it open for the same point to be raised in this State. The ar yument

in support of it is that by the Constitution the Courts are limited to jurisdiction where damages are claimed or prosecution is instituted for an article published; and that they are preluded from taking notice of any writing intended for publication because of its libelous character, for which the Constitution makes the publisher liable upon its publication.

In a cartoon in its last number the New York Irish World presents the issue in Massachu-setts to the Irish-American voters of that Commonwealth in a way they cannot but appreciate in the lievliest fashion. In the foreground stands the typical Irish-American, a young man of brains and brawn, with intelligent self-respect writ in every feature. To him approaches SHAWMY TILDEN, wearing the decoration of 'Knight of the Order of Rothschild," to introduce CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, whose decoration is that of "Knight of the Passive Policy." Quoth SHAMMY: "Allow me to introduce a highly-respectable friend of mine—Mr. Charles Francis Adams. He is now a candidate for office. Mr. ADAMS does not happen to be a Democrat himself, but you, who have the reputation of being the most docile servant in the party, will make no note of that trifling circumstance." Young Irish-America turns away with scorn and indignation, eying askant the gibbet in the back-ground and the placard, surnounted by the party-whip, which reads: Vote for C. F. ADAMS, who was United States Minister to the Court of St. James in the troublous times that Capt. O'BRIEN [the American Fenian whom ADAMS refused to interpose to saye was hung. By order Mass. ocracy." The Irish-Americans of Massachusetts who remember poor O'BRIEN will kindly appreciate the latent sarcasm there is in hat order to them to vote for ADAMS.

The Pall Mall (London) Gazetle says:

The black Republic of Hayti has followed the example set by many white Republics, and adopted the convenient course of repudiating its old debts. The Chambers have passed an ordinance suspending the payment of all debts contracted by previous Governments, on the ground that the existing state of the finances permits only the payment of present liabilities. As a compensation, however, for the inconvenience which may be caused by this edict, the Chambers have most nobly and kindly voted \$10,000 for an annual subsidy to the theatre at Port-au-Prince, and have ordered the completion of the Pantheon, built of iron, recently imported from Trenton, N. J., and dedicated "To the memory of the great men of Hayti." The statues of the late Gens. BRICE and PIERER, who fell in the recent revolution, are to be enshrined in the Pantheon. These judicious steps will no doubt reconcile the creditors of the defaulting Republic to their uncomfortable position.

Turkey and Egypt, who have repudiated The Pall Mall (London) Gazette says:

Turkey and Egypt, who have repudiated their debts, are not white Republics, nor black ones either, but are full-blooded Monarchies. The Gazette seems to have overlooked them but a good many English bondholders have

The Cincinnati Enquirer is one of the fairest minded and most unpartisan papers in the world. Just now it is practicing its idea of fairness by urging the Greenback Democrats of Indiana and hio to support the Wall-street candidate with all their ruight. And next it exhorts the Green back Repu licans in the name of all the gods at once to stick to PETER COOPER and SAM CARY as their only salvation. We feel overpowered by the unselfish disinterestedness of the Enquirer's exhortations.

PERSONAL

Mr. Henry James, the magazine writer, h contributed a story in very choice French to the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Real negroes are playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at San Francisco, but real negroes are not admitted to witness the performance.

Dr. Holland says: "One tires of talking to fools"; and Mr. Howells wittily adds: "Many good people are tired of hearing the fools talked to." Mr. Talmage is known to be an extreme hater of all things theatrical, and for this reason sympathizes with Tupper, who has a play that no manager will touch.

Celso Casar Moreno, President of the Trans-Paciúc Cable Company, retarns to his attack upon the Italian Centennial Commúsiouers, charging them with gross incompetency and persecution of the Italian exhibitors.

Dr. George B. Cheever has a clever poem enof COOK ST. JOHN, a centenarian of Walton, N. titled "The Horse-Gospel of Evolution in the T., who died at the age of 103; of Mrs. Jane M. Yale Museum," in the current number of the New

· Col. Nichotas Smith has been making himself conspicuous again in Philadelphia as "the son-inlaw of Horace Greeley." If that amiable patr were living it is not probable that Col. Nicholas smith ever would have been his son-in-law. to say nothing of being the mouthpiece of his opinions. The newspapers tell of a man from the Far West who traveled across the continent to see the Centennial, and mistook for the great show the Zoological Gardens. When he returned home he was loud in his denunciation of the Centennial. and said he had often seen better animals at the

Mr. O'Connor Powers' lecture on "Irish Wit nd Humor" does not impress favorably the Boston Pilot, which may be called a good judge of such matters. He has been too free, it seems, with Curran's old jokes, and not free enough with the fresher portion of that eminent Irishman's

The magazine editors set a good example to their newspaper brethren by always speaking well of each other. This month, for instance, Mr. How-ells reviews Dr. Holland's book in a flattering strain, and Dr. Holland acknowledges the eminent ervices of George William Curtis as a civil-service

Tweed escaped from Cuba disguised as a deckhand, and, "barefooted, barelegged, and bare-armed" was forced "with squilgee and swab to swash down deck, a" It is said that the exercise did him good. When taken on board the United States steamer Franklin at Vigo he was given the est quarters of the ship.

The life of Mr. Peter Cooper by J. C. Zachos, Curator of the Cooper Union, is attracting consid erable attention as a literary production. Its po-litical influence is so small that no opponent of Mr. Cooper can be distressed by it; and the sketch is interesting as a record of the life-work of a benevolent, simple-minded, and earnest man.

The Atlantic next year will publish a series of articles on various professions and employments, such as—The Work of a School-Superintendent, a New England Farmer, a Western Farmer, a Ma aging Editor, a Congressman, a Manufacturer by the success of Mr. Fiske's article entitled ".

The wonderful man-tracks which were discovered in Connecticut recently and which were instantly have alarmed the scientific world if they had been proved gennine. They were found in strata which contain no fossils, and they indicated the existence of a race of giants in the so-called azoic period. They would have upset the evolution hy-

Bayard Taylor's lecture in Chickering Hall early this week on "Literature as an Art" contained the following well-directed dig at American or: "The prevalent direction of popula taste during the last ten years has been to mor, represented in its greatest purity by Bret Harte; in its lower elements by Mark Twain; and in its injurious aspects by the newspapers in the frantic search for absurdities. There are those at last who are willing to listen to a sober themewho will turn from lighter interests to the search for instruction as the best diversion.

William Black writes to the New York Tribune contradicting the statement which appeared origi nally, we believe, in the Madison Journal to th effect that a certain innkeeper's daughter was the original of the celebrated Princess of Thule The novelist advises the tourist also not to use harsh language about any innkeeper, however taciturn or commonplace he may find him. A land-lord may be pardoned for being occasionally reticent-as, for example, when he happens to encounter a guest who is somewhat over-inquisitive and perhaps also a trifle foolish. There is a gen-eral expectation that Mr. Black will embody the results of his American observations in his next novel, and it is to be hoped he will not include a portrait of this obnozious tourist. The Herald not worth noticing, and fuller of awkwardness and pretentious affectation than any other city in the

The Bureau of Education in connection with the Interior Department has produced a valuable work entitled "Public Libraries in the United States of America." It is a bulky volume of 1, 187 pages,

report which is intended to cover the whole sub ject. The part already issued contains the most complete body of statistics that has anywhere appeared. School and asylum libraries, college libraries, theological, law, medical, historical, State, county, national, city, popular and circulating libraries are exhaustively treated of under their proper heads. The science of catalogues and cataloguing a also bridge set of the loguing is also briefly set forth, and the several methods in use extensively illustrated. The general statistics of all public libraries are full and well-arranged. The volume concludes with a list of libraries in the United States. A more commendcludes with a list able piece of work has not lately been done by the

The indebtedness of Art to the Romans was well stated in a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Edward Strahan. They developed the powers of the Etruscan arch, and excelled in tunnels, aqueducts, three-story bridges, and triumphal arches; they added to the Basilica the beautiful wagon-vault, and constructed the dome of the Pantheon, which Gothic Art was presently glad to borrow. "The consideration of these achievements," said Mr. people who added nothing to Art. But in its fine opment the Romans were content to be colctors, and to use the mighty hand with which they crushed the nations around them as a tender and cautious protector for the works of genius which their captives possessed. But for this mighty hand, so strong to smite, so close to gripe, so tender to protect, the grandest masterpieces o the Greeks would have long since been pulverized The Centennial rennion of the Society of the

incinnati, which took place at Philadelphia Friday, is an interesting event in history. Those who are familiar with the facts know that the Society was a social and almost a political institution in the latter part of the last century and the early years of this. It is almost as old as the American nation, having been formed at the close of the War of the Revolution, by the veteran officers. Gen. Henry Knox was the founder, and Gen. Washing ton the most prominent member of the organiza-tion. The chief objection to the Society arose from an article in the constitution which provided for hereditary membership. This was believed to be undemocratic and dangerous to the liberties of the country, and it was afterwards abolished. The effect of making the Society safe was to make it also private, and it has flourished in obscurity of late in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. A men of about 1,500 was represented at the Philadelphia

At the Public Health Congress in Brussels re-

ently it was stated that next to small-nor the nost frequent cause of death among the inf France was a suspicious sedative potion. called le dormant. An examination of the southing min ures administered to infants in this country might show that in many instances they contain danger ous ingredients. In the same body's discussion of the pestilential exhalations arising from battlefields suggested the formation of a new order, under the funereal appellation of the Black Cross Society, which should devote itself to the burial of the dead on crowded battle-fields; but the Russian General Obroutcheff deprecated the introduction of thi new agent, saying that the victor took with the spoil the duty of burying the dead. At the sitting of the united sections, the evils resulting from the abuse of alcoholic drinks were considered. Dr. Desguins, a high authority, said that 85 out of 87 ases of delirium-tremens were fatal, and that a drunkard dies at 40 with his body in the same con ition as that of a very old man. But it was generally agreed that alcohol was comparatively harm-less when viewed in relation with absinthe. It was noticeable that no one of the speakers, of whom there were many, favored total abstinence.

RAILROADS.

ITEMS. The consolidation of the fast freight lines ha aused much consternation among the agents and clerks of the abolished lines, most of whom will have to seek employment in other branches of business. There will be over 100 persons thrown out of employment in this city alone On these men the new arrangement is very The Illinois Central Railroad has made a

slight reduction in the freight rates from Chicago to points in the South. A BOND SUIT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 20.—At the February term of the Circuit Court of this county, Judge Davis denied the application of the Paris &

Danville Railroad to issue a mandamus to compel the Supervisor of this township to issue \$25,000 in bonds to aid in building that road, York Observer. His dexterity in the use of scientific slang is something marvelous.

Col. Nicholas Smith has been making himself with. The Supreme Court has just remanded FREIGHTS WILL GO UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT. Mich., Oct. 20.—The meeting of railroad freight agents was concluded to-day. It was decided to make a marked advance in rates, but the officials refuse to give details.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Commission of Army Engineers, appointed to examine the foundations of the Washington Monument preparatory to its completion, have decided to for boring into the ground on either side of the monument to the depth of 100 feet, in order to ascertain the nature of the ground, and whether it will safely bear the weight of the completed structure. Gen. Gilmore, the President of the Commission, thinks the portion already built amply sufficient to withstand the weight to be added if the soil proves to be solid. The Commission will not be ready to report before December. Lieut. Thomas Sarvey, First Cavalry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain unserviceable camp act as Inspector on certain unserviceable campand garrison equipage, and receiving property on hand at the receiving rendezvous of Capt. Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, Chicago, Ill., and forwhich Capt. Wheaton is responsible.

The Cabinet was in session for two hours today. The principal subjects of discussion were reports from Southern officials in certain States made to the Attorney-General. A number of other matters of a routine character were under discussion. Secretary Cameron was not present. The State and Interior Departments were represented by Messrs. Cadwallader and Gorban respectively. respectively.

New York, Oct. 20.—A Washington dispatch says: "The presentation of an address from Ireland to President Grant, through Messrs. O'Connor Power and Parnell, members of Parliament, has been deferred. Power and Parnell have been informed that, according to etiquette, the resolutions will have to come through the British Minister here, and the State Department, to the President. An obstacle has been found to the success of the first step in the wording of cer-President. An obstacle has been found to the success of the first step in the wording of certain parts of the resolution. One part cites that, 'having suffered through seven centuries of tyranny, the Irish people make their greetings to the United States and its President,' etc. This cannot, it is contended, be passed by without an act of disrespect on the part of President Grant to Her Majesty's representative. The resolutions are magnificent evidences of art and taste, appearing like a plate of the The resolutions are magnificent evidences of art and taste, appearing like a plate of the purest alabaster, inlaid with mosaic. They are left in one of the rooms at the white House."

MINNESOTA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Paul., Minn., Oct. 20.—The executors of the estate of the late Charles Scheffer have be gun action against the National Life-Insurance gun action against the National Life-insurance Company to recover \$5,000, the amount of in-surance in that Company on the life of Mr. Scheffer, payment of which has not been made, probably because the insured died by suicide, and the clause in the policy provides that in case of suicide it shall become void, payments made being forfeited to the Company. Never-theless the executors are advised they can re-

State-Auditor Whitcomb, who just returned from sales of State lands in Otter Tail, Pope, Douglas, and Swift Counties, says he found the people of those counties generally in straitened circumstances from continual ravages of the grasshoppers. Only enough wheat is left for bread and seed, though many are obliged to sell to meet pressing necessities. But, after all, the settlers are not despairing. They are plowing and harrowing to turn up and break the eggs and cocoons, saving the grass to burn next spring after the hoppers have hatched and are making new breaking. In Otter, Tail, Pope, and Douglas Counties the eggs are being rapidly destroyed by a small grub which, if warm weather continues two weeks, may nearly relieve that section of the State from hoppers. State-Auditor Whitcomb, who just returned

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—The steamship Vanguard, just arrived, contains 10,000 packages of raisins consigned to J. W. Doane & Co., of your

CROWNED AGAIN.

The American System of Piano-Making Once More Graced with Eminent Honors.

A Cosmopolitan Group of Jurors Record Their Estimate of the Famous Steinway Method.

Official Report of the Chief Distinction Bestowed by the Centennial Judges.

The Pianes Which Are Characterized by the "Highest Degree of Excellence in All Styles."

(Prom the Chicago Times of Oct. 20.)
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Question any undertanding student of the Centennial who has been dentified with its best interests throughout, as to what phase of the Exposition has assumed a paramount importance, and the answer is ever the same. It is that the piano feature has maintained a continuous growing value from the start; that the relative worth of the various makes of these instru-

relative worth of the various makes of these instruments has been felt to be undergoing its final crowning test, and that the result has been waited and watched for by the nation and the world with a zest which shows the consequence attached to the matter by caltured Christendom.

The supremacy of the American system of piano making had been gracefully conceded by virtuosos, exposition jurors, and the general public across the Atlantic for years. That system was now to receive its latest greatest exemplification at the holiday gathering of nations in its own land. What, therefore, was more natural than that the keen interest of foreign music-loyers, and the eager pride of all American citizens, should sway in continuous excitement over the deliberations of the Centennial piano judges! Though there was AIORAL SURETY that the American, or more properly the Steinway, method would see the permanent apex of its glory in the decision of these judges, yet the sharp struggle for a slice of the coming honors was so general on the pant of the exponents of ancient theories in piano manufacture, that an intense anxiety for the result pervaded all admirers of music everywhere.

The judges, themselves men of broad experience

ic everywhere.

The judges, themselves men of broad experience
and wise discrimination—cosmopolites not only

The judges, themselves men of broad experience and wise discrimination,—cosmopolitan not only in a personal acquaintance with the world, but also in sensing the fact and reasons of popular excitement,—appreciated the universal solicitude thoroughly. They saw at once that the verdict of the juries at London, Paris, and Vienna MUST BE REITERATED, and that the name of Steinway & Some most again. and that the name of Steinway & Sons must again be blazoned to the world as the incarmation of all and that the name of Steinway & Sons must again be blazoned to the world as the incarmation of all which is progressive and unapproachable in plano manufacture. But they proceeded to the task with all discretion, weighing patiently each great sind little claim to distinction made by the forty odd imitators or disputants of the Steinway system entered at the Exposition from America; England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia. There could be but one end to their months of investigation, one joint conclusion. But they understood the situation so well, these shrewd jurors, that they put themselves on record in LANGUAGE SO UNMISTAKABLE that any competing maker who should essay to

that they put themselves on record in LANGUAGE SO UNMISTAKABLE
that any competing maker who should essay to question the sovereignty of Steinway & Sons at the American Centennial should only succeed in making himself superbly ridiculous.

The reader need not accept any assertion for the jury's intention in this matter, although I have been a steady journalistic attendant upon the Exposition from the outset, and have had personal knowledge of each judge's honest admiration for these monarchs of pianos. I quote the clear, terse, ringing words of

THEIR REPORT,
now officially promulgated:

"The undersigned, having examined the Grand, Square, and Upright pianos exhibited by Strinway & Sons, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz.:

"For greatest concert capacity in Grand pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz.: largest volume, purity, and duration of lone, and extraordinary carrying capacity with precision, and durability of mechanism; also novel disposition of the strings and construction, and bracking of the metal frame."

Then comes a specific, technical mention of the six noble improvements applied by this firm to all their pianos of recent construction, after which the judges add

THE FOLLOWING:

"STEINWAY & SONS exhibit in 'Machinery Hall' samples of METAL PARTS and HARDWARE, and FULL METAL FRAMES of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, also samples of their PATENT METALLIC TUBULAR FRAME ACTIONS, all produced at their foundry and metal works at Astoria, Long Island.

"These articles of composite metal show the highest perfection of finish and workmanship and the greatest firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 lbs per square centimeter, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupols shape possess an unequaled degree of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby considerably increasing the eiteratory power, and aug-menting the leasting qualities of their instrument." The name of every member of the group is ap-pended: Gen. H. K. Oliver, J. Schiedmayer, George F. Bristow, Joseph Henry, E. Levasseur, J. E. Hilgard, P. F. Kupka, Sir William Thomp-son, James C. Watson, Ed Favre Penet, and F. A. P. Barnard, bearing individual and united tes-timony to their hearty acquicescence in the above rlowing sentences.

timony to their hearty acquicescence in the above glowing sentences.

I respectfully invite Richard Grant White, Prof. Whitney, of Yale, or any other master of sound, conclusive English, to pick out better phrases. The jury desired to place the Stethway pianos before the world as paragons of instruments. They did what they desired, in expressions so compact and unmistakable that their report is a model of critical English, as well as a time-and-enry-defying trioute to the pre-eminence of the Steinway method.

If history repeats itself, I certainly may be par doned at this, the culmination of the S umph, in repeating a little very INTERESTING HISTORY.

INTERESTING HISTORY.

In company with other Americans who were in Paris in 1867, I felt national pride tingling all over me at the shock antique prejudice received in discovering that good pianos must henceforth and forever be built upon wholly different principles, and that an American house had worked the astounding change. Those were brisk days for Steinway & Sons, who were tilting vigoronsly against ancient error right in the heart of conservative Europe. But the joust, though arduous and bitter, could have but one finale. The right, there as ever, was forcordained to win. Eminent critics like Fetis, eminent composers like Berlioz, naturally held out against the startling is anovations of overstrung scales and peculiarly compressed sounding-boards. out against the warring innovations of overstring scales and peculiarly compressed sounding-boards. But the evidence of superiority was so manifest that even such distinguished connoisseurs as these soon yielded admiring allegiance, over their own signatures, to the new and lasting rules in the realm of plano-misking. The Exposition judges awarded Messrs. Steinway & Sons
THE FIRST GCLD MEDAL.

realm of plano-making. The Exposition judges awarded Messres. Steinway & Sons
THE FIRST GCLD MEDAL,
taking peculiar pains to so specify it, and American pianos, previously highly esteemed, were
thenceforth accepted as standard and inimitable.
Again, this time a quiet looker-on in Vienna in
1873, did I have occasion to note the exalted
credit in which European musical masters hold the
Steinway system of piano-making. No instruments of this firm's manufacture were shown at
that Exposition, yet honor sought them out, as it
always does that which is really mentorious. The
intry of musical experts steeped asside from the always does that which is really mentorious. The jury of musical experts stepped aside from the strict line of their duties to unanimously "deplore" the fact "that the celebrated path-breaking firm of Steinway & Sons, of New York, to whom the entire piano manufacture is so greatly indebted, has not been represented." The words I quote are a literal transcript from the Vienns indges official report.

And now, having been the acknowledged pioneers of every desirable improvement in American pianos for more than a quarter of a century, the house of Steinway & Sous has come to the merry-making of nations in honor of our 100 years of age and progress, to receive the concordant admiration of all visitors and the fervent encomiums of the judges. Pianos taken right out of

in their warerooms have been shown, and the citizen who buys a Steinway "square," "grand," of "upright" to-day, buys the exact duplicate of the instruments which the Centennial judges have declared to represent the "highest degree of excel-How absolutely the judges' flat at the Centennia

lence."

How absolutely the judges' flat at the Centennial accords with popular sentiment is a matter of daily verification. One has but to drop around to the Steinway stand and note the eager throng of visitors pressing about the spot as the fingers of some player, professional or amateur, sweeps the keyboard of one of the instruments. The critical musicians—the dilettanti of the art—pause to bestow well-chosen words in enlogy of the amplitude of tone; the ever-marvelous compass of harmonious sound which seems to inclose in its generous scope every grade of melody from the delicate! breathings of the flute to the massive volume of the organ, with none of the latter's sometimes overpowering gorging of resonance. The well-nigh miraculous faculty of transmission in the larger sayles of these pianos, by which the daintest of notes cut their distant listener, is also a theme of perennial pleasure to the trained musician; while the nicety of touch, the winning immaculacy of quality, alike in the fragile and ponderious tones, and its peerless conformability to the desires of the player, draw forth ardent encomiums from the most frigid of critica. The less accurate observers are correspondingly enthusiastic, and a Steinway recital at the Centennial is enough to convince our friends from abroad that we are anything but an unemotional people. In concluding this sketch of the piano status at the Centenial, it may be well to puncture here any claim which conscienceless rivalry may attempt to put forth to equality with the Steinway award. There can be no two Cessary in the Rome of pianos. The judges meant to reverberate the opinions of the world when they declared the Steinway method THE ONLY ROYAL ONE; the Steinway pianos to have "the largest volume, purity, and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity," etc. They meant the dwellers in two hemispheres should know that American pianos are the best in the world, and that the Steinway instruments are the American pianos. For other makers to assert that they have

even approximate distinction will be asking the public to believe that the judges' report in the case of Steinway & Sons is tangled jargon instead of a model of syntux, and that the good old English tongue has lost its meaning.

imodel of syntax, and that the companies of the meaning.

Is capable of almost anything which is absurd. But for the sake of our national reputation, for business common sense, I sincerely hope rival piano men will not deride public intelligence by asserting that their secondary and inconsequential Centennial awards are in any respect the equals of the diploma of honor, medal of merit, and vigorous, well-phrased certificate of distinction bestowed upon the house of Steinway & Sons.

AUCHESTER.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—Kennett Macken-zie, a well-known lawyer and Queen's Counsel, of this city, has been sworn in as Senior Judg for the County of York. The Press editorially calls upon the Chief-of-

The Press editorially calls upon the Chief-of-Police to break up the gambling hells in this city. It is pointed out that there are three in full blast on King street.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBER, Oct. 20.—The authorities are on the lookout for a steamship called the Emma, which is stated to have left a Southern port some time ago in something of a hurry. She is presumed to be at this moment in Montreal, to which place the officers of the Quebec Admiralty Court proceeded last night in order to pay her a visit.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—The Baptist Convention adjourned to-day. It decided to hold the next Convention at Toronto. A report was read showing that there were 25,000 Baptists registered in Ontario and Quebec, while, in 1886, there were only 14,092. There are about 100,000 adherents of the Church.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—At the Protestant Teachers' Convention to-day, Principal Dawson delivered an address showing a high standard of education in Ontario, which had carried off the palm at the Centennial exhibition. Mayor Hingston delivered an address giving as his opinion that compulsory education was not yet necessary.

GOLD ARRIVALS. on board \$750,000 in gold coin, making the total thus far received this week \$1,650,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There are thousands of people in Chicago with shattered nerves and debilitated constitutions. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a sover-eign restotative. Depot, 53 Clark-st.

A Genteel, Respectable Business for La-dies; \$35 per week can be made by it at home. Apply to Dr. Broadbent, at Parlor Y, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., from 10 to 6 daily.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES.

Flannel Embroideries ENTIRE NOVELTIES.

Field, Leiter & Co. STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

Have just received and placed on sale, in their Embroidery Department, a

CHOICE LINE Flannel Embroideries,

Ladies' and Children's Wear, IN SOLID COLORS,

White Embroidered With Blue Scarlet Embroidered With Black

To which they call attention. These goods have never before been imported, are very desirable for Sackings and Skirtings, and are offered AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOSIERY.

Chas. Gossage de Co. Hosiery.

partment, and the finer grades of Ledies shades of Myrtle, Plum, Ink Blue, Black, and Cardinal, Plian and Embroidered, and o our superb stock of specialties and cuclusive styles in Fancy Hosiery of all kinc's. Also to some Job Lots of Cotton, Merin 9, Also to some Job Lots of Cotton, Merin 9, and Wool Hosiery, plain and fancy colors, at 50c and 75c, finest goods made: 100 doz of Gents' Fancy Half Hose at \$4 per doz, worth \$5.50; best Super Stout \$3 per doz; and other notable bargains! 3-4 and extra wide Socks in all styles and qualities. Cardigan Jackets from \$2 to \$20.

A bargain in Gents' Pure Linen Hdkfs. at 106, 108, 110 State-st.

56, 58, 60, 62 Washington-st.

BULBS, &c.

FALL BULBS, Hyacinths, Crocus, Tulips, &c., &c.

FERNERIES.

FLOWER POTS KING & SAVAGE, 77 State-st. TAILORING.

CANNON & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS,

39 Monroe-st.

SPECTACLES.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES tited to all sights by inspection, at MANASSE'S, stician, 88 Madison at Tribuna Periode

ARE BETTER THAN WORDS! THEORIES! HERE ARE SOME OF THE FACTS.

420.000 GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES

\$2,500,000! READ SOME RETURNS FROM THE GREAT WEST!

A Few Examples of Death Losses in Western States.

A. S. Butler, Allegan, Mich., banker, stage Dr. A. M. Blackman, Cresco, Ia., thrown from his carriage and killed in August, took out an accident policy only a week be-A. S. Butler, Allegan, Mich., banker, stagecoach upset...
F. W. Deiorme, Theresa, Wis., merchant,
accidentally shot...
Jas. E. Slaughter, Louisville, Ky., insurance agent, run over by cars...
Isaac F. Stewart, Shelburne, Ind., physiclan, killed by a fall...
Geo. F. Bacon, Chicago, merchant, railroad
collision. ...810.000.00 L. R. De Lamater, Norwalk, O., farmer, fell ..5.000.001,000.00 E. B. Smith, Detroit, Mich., merchant, rai E. S. Sinte, Detroit, Mich., merchant, rall-road collision. 10,000.00

Enoch Gramburg, Clinton, Ia., traveling agent, run over by cars. 3,000.00

H. E. Brown, Green Bay, Wis., merchant, accidentally shot. 5,000.00

Norris S. Knight, Cincinneti, merchant, drowned ..2,000.00 R. B. Treadway, Chicego, merchant, killed

E. M. Lamore, Hancock, Mich., builder, C. H. Whilt and six other firemen, Chicag W. H. H. Moore, Richmond, Ind., condi

Examples of Indemnity Claims, out of over 1,800 Paid since Jan. 1, 1876.

Thomas Rossiter, Des Moines, Ia., engineer, or, thrown from cars.

Toomas Hopkirk, St. Louis, miller, foot crushed in mill.

John B. Preston, St. Louis, merchant. Henry D. Pierce, Indianapolis, lawyer, knee sprained by fall on stump, 28 weeks.

D. J. Hoffman, Toledo, O., bridge-builder, fell with a bridge, 6 weeks.

J. M. Patrick, Dixon, Ill., millwright, hand bruised by timber, 10 weeks.

C. J. Slingiaf, Burlington, Ia., mason, railroad accident, 28 weeks.

T. S. Cole, Milwaukee, Wis., traveling agent, ankle sprained on stairs, 4 weeks.

160.00

Switchman, finger crushed coupling cars, 124-7 weeks.

S. C. Scott, Terre Haute, Ind., grocer, thrown from buggy, 5 weeks.

W. G. Sloan, Indianapolis, policeman, fell down stairs, 4 6-7 weeks.

Robert Heinrichshofen, St. Louis, merchaut, fell over timber, 2 weeks.

Wm. T. Patterson, Pekin, Ill., Supf. Distili-Wm. T. Patterson, Pekin, Ill., Supt. Distillery, hurt by a fall. 4 weeks.

James H. Foster, Chicago, anctioneer, hand crushed by street car, 10 4-7 weeks.

Wm. Warnock, Jr., Mason City, Ill., cashier, hurt by a fall, 7 weeks.

A. J. Nichols, Plymouth. O., travel ng saleshman, fell on fee, 10 2-7 weeks.

H. F. Braun, Trenton, Mo., switchman, hurt in coupling cars, 17 weeks.

John Flannigan, Milwauke, freight conductor, arm broken by fall, 26 weeks. Wm. T. Patte son, Pekin, Ill., Supt. Distil-through trestle-work, 8 weeks...... Richard Davis, Milwaukec, boiler manufacturer, fell from sleigh, 6 weeks.... three, fell room steign, a weeks.

John Harris, Dayton, O., miller, fell and broke a finger, 3 weeks.

Bobert P. Mack, Boone, Ia., yard-master, run over by cars, 26 weeks.

Nathan Phillips, Council Bluffs, Ia., traveling agent, fell on ice, 11 weeks.

F. D. McCarty, Fond du Lac, Wis., produce dealer, fell on a box, 23 weeks.

The Rev. John Hinton, Faribault, Minn., clergyman, fell from stairs, 6 weeks.

Charles Edson, Milwankee, contractor, brick fell on his head, 5 weeks.

N. Seckler, Cleveland, O., liquor dealer, fell down stairs, 26 weeks.

John Flannigan. Milwaukee, freight conductor, arm broken by fall, 26 weeks.

J. D. Trowbridge, Decatur, Ill., traveling agent, fell on a chair, 8 6-7 weeks.

Jas. T. Murphy, Austin. Minn., yardmaster, run over by car. 26 weeks.

Wm. A. Young, Cedar Rapids, Ia., traveling aslesman, fell from step, 62-7 weeks.

R. T. Root, Burlington, Ia., publisher, injured by tornado, 2 weeks.

Edward Hock, Muscatine, Ia., lumber dealer, fell on Icy walk, 8 weeks.

Daniel Gould, Davenport, Ia., merchant, fell in car, 13-7 weeks.

Fred F. Fugle, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Supt. round house, run over by hand car, 14 weeks.

U. D. Ward, Lansing, Mich., laborer, hand caught in pulley, 11 weeks.

Benj. Hacking, Kalamazoo, Mich., paper maker, foot crushed, 26 weeks.

C. L. Cobb, Kalamazoo, merchant, hurt by fall, 4 weeks. 125.00 Daniel Go salesman, caught in elevator, 18 weeks.... N. S. Roll, Connersville, Ind., insurance so-

N. S. Holl, Connersvine, Ind., instance solicitor, fell through cattle guard, 3 weeks.
Charles Cole, Ottumwa, Ia., conductor, ralirond accident, 26 weeks.
E. G. Hayden, Madison, Wis., clerk, thrown from wagon, 10 weeks.
Dr. D. W. Perkins, Milwaukee, dentist, fin-C. L. Cobb, Kalamazoo, merchant, hurt by fall, 4 weeks.

Andrew Herbstrit. Big Rapids, Mich., priest, fell in car, 5 3-7 weeks.

J. C. Lowell, Jackson, Mich., ins. agent, horse stepped on foot, 6 5-7 weeks.

Dani. Morse, Chicago, ins. agt., thrown from carriage, hit by slab, and stepped on a pin, 6 weeks.

Peter Mulholland, Manitowoc, Wis., Sheriff, leg broken by misstep, 20 weeks. David Rorick, Perry, Kan., insurance agent, silpped on a brickbat, 6 weeks and 2 days.

J. G. Eastland, San Francisco, Secretary Gas Company, thrown from a carriage, 5 Chas. Edson, Miwaukee, contractor, brick fell on head, 5 weeks....

Ed W. Diercke, Milwaukee, srav. agt., fell, injuring knee, 4 weeks...

Geo. Bryan, Milwaukee, stonecutter, struck by deirrick, 7 weeks...

C. B. Dike, Mason City, Ia., trav. agt., rail-road accident, 6 weeks...

John F. McDonald, Milwaukee, Sheriff, Anger boken by a child, 4 weeks... Dr. J. P. Jonnson, Peorls, Itt., thrown from wagon, 6 weeks.

Timothy G. Davis, Paradise, Ill., farmer. thrown from wagon, 13 weeks.

William H. Bates. Pekin, Ill., editor, fingers crushed in printing press, 8 weeks.

William H. Proctor, Monticello, Ia., merchant, icg broken by fall, 25 weeks.

W. Rarbydt, Burlington, Ia., capitalist, T. W. Rarbydt, Burlington, Ia., capitalist.

Thomas Moulding, Chicago, proprietor brick

A. J. Ware, Pekin, Ill., Railroad Superin-

N. Maxwell, Euclid, O., superintendent

qu urry, leg broken by stone, 102-7 weeks. F. Bamford, Bellaire, O., boller, ankie sprain-ed by misstep, 54-7 weeks. Williamz, A. Nichols, Terre Haute, Ind.,

yard, thrown from buggy, 6 weeks.

John F. McDonaid, Milwaukee, Sheriff, finger broken by a child, 4 weeks.

Geo, H. Chase, Milwaukee, Supt. Paint Co., hand crushed in mschine, 4 weeks.

Lemuel Elisworth, Milwaukee, ship owner, bruised by capstan bar, 6 weeks.

A. P. Dickey, Racine, Wis., manufacturer, finger broken, 51-7 weeks.

John Therson, Milwaukee, merchant, slipped and sprained wrist, 2 weeks.

Wm. Crooks, St. Paul, Mina., civil engineer, fell, breaking arm, 5 weeks.

Jas. T. Phelps, Minneapolis, conductor, hand cat by ax, 54-7 weeks.

G. W. Dove, Vincennes, Ind., fireman, railroad accident, 18 weeks.

S. B. Dawson, St. Louis, engineer, burned by steam, 7 weeks. chant, leg broken by fall, 26 weeks....
T. W. Barhydt, Burlington, Ia., capitalist, thrown from buggy, 12 weeks...
J. F. Piumbe, Dubuque, Ia., attorney, fell down statrs, 28 weeks...
John K. Hallowell, Kansas City, Mo., clerk, pistol shot wound, 28 weeks...
David Siegel, St. Joseph. Mo., commercial traveler, arm broken by a fall, 12 weeks...
William G. Gates, St. Paul, Minn., grain dealer, fell on the streets, 4 weeks...
Thomas Moulding, Chicago, proprietor brick-A. L. Bates, Council Bluffs, Ia., switchman, hurt coupling cars, 15 weeks.

S. D. Decker, Brookville, Kan., conductor, thrown from car. 5.3-7 weeks.

Prank Mitchick, Hannibai, Mo., machiaist, hurt by falling weight, 13 2-7 weeks.

M. V. Barney, St. Leuis, merchant, slipped 100.00

154.28 The Entire List of Accident Losses, printed as above, would fill over 250 Columns of this Paper.

150.00

100.00

100.00

so small as to bring it within the reach of almost every man, being only \$5 to \$10 each \$1,000, with \$5 weekly indemnity for occupations not specially hazardous. NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED. LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

THE COST OF A YEARLY ACCIDENT POLICY

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY. ON THE LOW RATE, ALL CASH, STOCK PLAN.

CASH ASSETS, nearly \$4,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,390,000. JAMES G. BATTERSON, President RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

J. H. NOLAN, General Agent. No. 84 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Receiving Christ a Sure Cure for the Sin of Drunkenness.

The Difference Between Law and Grace --- The Latter Gives Eternal Life.

Conclusion of the Sessions of the State Baptist Union.

Reports on the Missionary Cause-Resolutions Concerning Moody's Meetings.

Dissatisfaction in Centenary Church---It Would Prefer Another Pastor.

FARWELL HALL.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING Yesterday was the day for the weekly temper ance meeting under the auspices of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Everybody is familiar with the old-fashioned temperance meeting. Mr. Gough, or Mr. Jewett, or some other apostle of temperance stands up and instructs and amuses the people, chiefly the latter, by means of statistics of the cost of beer and whisky, denunciations of the men who make and sell it, and plentiful stories of drunken men, with imitations of their drunken antics; the whole followed, perhaps, by an exhortation to sobriety and a circulation of the pledge. Besides this old-fashioned process we have the Bons of Temperance and Good Templars, with Bons of Temperance and Good Templars, with their secret meetings, impressive initiations, grips, pass-words, regalia, etc. Yet in spite of all these reformatory means and measures, the basiness of liquor-making and liquor-selling actually controls the British nation, which pays its Governmental expenses out of the excise; and the same power has been able to dictate terms to cities, counties, and States in America, and actually aspires to a balance of power in the batton.

hation.

It would not be fair to say that the Temperance movement has thus far been a failure, for no effort in a good direction ever wholly fails. But the facts seem to show that more liquor is made, and more money is made out of it every

made, and more money is made out of it every year we live.

Here is a new departure in the Temperance movement. Mr. Moody does not make himself into the likeness of a drunken fool on the platform for the sake of making his hearers laugh. He comes before them with the Bible in his hand, and, in the name of Jesus Christ, invites the drunkards to be saved by the very same grace, and in fulfillment of the very same promises, which apply to the saving of other people from other forms of sin. Mr. Sankey does not give us an opening ode with some temdoes not give us an opening ode with some temperance doggerel, set to "Oft in the Stilly Night," or "Old Zip Coon," but he sings the Gospel songs and the grand old hymns of the Church, such as "Rescue the Perishing," "The Ninety and Nine," and "Jesus, Lover of My

Ninety and Nine," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

In a quiet way the Ladies' Temperance Union, with its headquarters at Farwell Hall, and with the brilliant and devoted Miss Frances E. Willard for its Secretary and chief speaker and worker, has been preaching the gospel of Temperance for two or three years; and now the work takes prominent place in the revival-meetings, and the hearts of the leaders, as well as the people, are poured out in prayer to God for a thing which has hitherto been regarded as impossible, namely, the deliverance of a drunkard from his own appetite for strong drink by the immediate exercise of converting and saving grace.

THE REQUESTS FOR PRAYER on behalf of inebriates, thirty-six in number, were read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, while the audience with bowed heads engaged in silent

were read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, while the audience with bowed heads engaged in silent prayer. Of these, fifteen were requests from mothers on behalf of their sons, three from wives on behalf of their husbands, and one by a busband for his intemperate wife; the Towns of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Monticello, Ill., sent up requests for prayer for the drunkards among their people. Mr. Davis said, "You lose much of the sense of power and tenderness which these letters would produce if you were to read them all as I do. I can only summarize them for you, but the writing on some of these pages is enough to make an angel weep." Earnest prayer was then writing on some of these pages is enough to make an angel weep." Earnest prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, a Congregationalist pastor of Chicago; after which the hymn was sung, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." The Scripture lesson was from Mark, ninth chapter, commencing at the fourteenth verse,—being the account of the boy possessed of the dumb and raging devil, who was brought to the disciples by his father while Christ was on the Mount of Transfiguration.

The disciples could not cast out this devil; but when the Master came back and heard of the boy He said: "Bring him unto me."

THE ADDRESS.

The disciples were in great trouble. The

the boy He said: "Bring him unto me."

THE ADDRESS.

The disciples were in great trouble. The Scribes and Pharisees had gathered around them for the sake of getting up an argument, and right in the midst of it up comes this man, bringing his boy foaming, and writhing, and gnashing his teeth, for the purpose of having the disciples cast the devil out of him.

They try to cast him out, but the devil refuses to go. It seems they had got their eyes off from Christ. He and the leaders of the band, Peter, James, and John, were up in the mountain praying, and I suppose they felt weak and anxious on that account. Just so it is with the Church. Whenever they get their eyes off Obrist the faith begins to fail, and then the devil has them at a disadvantage. God never can do very much with people when their faith is wavering. But the Master comes back just in time, and when He hears what has happened He rebukes the disciples and says, "O, faithless generation, bring him unto me."

Now, my friends, a good many of you are just like those disciples. You say this rum devil is too hard for you to cast out; but if the Master were to come He would rebuke you and say, "Oh, faithless generation; the Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil; and if this is not one of them I should like to know what is." Christ can cast out this rum devil easy enough; and what we want to do is to obey that commandment. "Bring him unto me."

When they brought the boy to Christ

to obey that commandment, "Bring him unto me."

When they brought the boy to Christ "straightway the spirit tore him and he wallowed foaming." The devil always tries to throw people down when they are coming to Christ; that is the very thing he don't want to have them do. And Jesus said: "How long has he been this way!" "From his childhood," said the father.

Now there are a great many people who say, "Oh, this man has been a drunkard twenty years; he has always been fond of liquor; he laherited it from his father. There is no help for such a man as he." Well, the father of the boy seems to have the very same notion, and he says, "If Thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us." There is one of the devil's "ifs." you see. This man put his "if" in the wrong place, and Christ had to show him where it belonged. "If Thou canst do anything," say the man. "If thou canst believe," says Christ. That is where the "if" comes in.

Some of you mothers have intemperate sons, and you have been trying all sorts of ways to saye them. You praved for them, and exhorted

Some of you mothers have intemperate sons, and you have been trying all sorts of ways to save them. You prayed for them, and exhorted them, and have taken to temperance-meetings and prayer-meetings, and, maybe, got them to sign the pledge; but the poor fellows are not saved yet. Now, the thing you want to do is to bring them right to Christ, and ask Him, not to reform them, but to regenerate them. It is just as easy for Christ to take the appetite for strong drink out of a man as to do anything else toward saving him. When we held these temperance prayer-meetings in New York, people used to come in half-drunk, but the young converts them would take them in hand, and talk and pray with them, and God converted some of them right out of the midst of a spree. There was one man, a Frenchman, who came in one night all in rags. I thought he was rather a hard case, but the young converts had faith that he could be saved and they went to work at him. The next night he came back again, and on the third night he stood up in the meeting and said: "I was praying on my knees last night and all at once God gave me a new heart. I jumped right up I felt so light and happy.) I hardly knew myself; but there I was a new man in old clothes." That's just what we want. Don't begin with the clothes but begin with the man; let us have new men in old clothes; the clothes will all come right if we can only get the man right.

Mr. Moody then related the incident already reported at a former meeting, of a drunkard being awakened by the text, "Adam, where art thou!" Also of a woman who had a very violent temper which she could not keep herself, but which she was at lest enabled to give to Christ and He kept it for her, so that she was able to be gentle under great provocation.

"Now," said Mr. Moody, "let us sing that good

old hymn, 'Rock of ages.'" Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Davis, after which Mr. Sankey sang, "Yield not to temptation."

Two PERSONAL TESTIMONIES.

Mr. Sharp, well known in Young Men's Christian Association circles for several years past as an active Christian worker, was called upon by Mr. Moody, and gave his experience. He came forward, and said: If any of you think this is an easy thing to do, I will tell you to the coutrary. I never felt so strange in all my life, but for the help of some poor drunkard, such as I once was myself, I will tell you some of my own history. Eight years and a half ago I left London for America, at the earnest request of my wife, lest my dissipated habits should bring disgrace upon my children. I had sold out three homes for liquor, and the fourth hadn't anything in it fit to sell. I had been weaned on liquor,—my fisher and mother were both intemperate, and I was a perfect slave to this appetite. I came to America a drunkard, and the first year I spent in salooms and gamblingdens. Twice I have had a pistol at my head with the thought that life was no longer endurable, but when I came to Chicago I went dens. Twice I have had a pistol at my head with the thought that life was no longer endurable, but when I came to Chicago I went into the home of an old school-fellow, whose Christian life was the means of winning me to the Savior. The Lord took away my taste for liquor when he converted my soul; not by degrees, but all at once. And I want to invite any man here who is the victim of liquor to give himself to Christ and let the grace of God make him altogether new.

any man her who are the grace of God make him altogether new.

To this narration Mr. Moody added the pleasant fact that the family of this brother were remitted and now living happily in Chicago.

Mr. William Murray said he had been a drunkard for twenty years; knew all about the use of strong drink; had tried to reform himself by resolutions and pledges but failed, and at-last, about six months ago, he went to Christ for a new heart, and with it found grace to overcome his old enemy. He then thought he was safe; but relying on himself, and trifling with drink, he fell, but the Son lifted him up again when he trusted all to Him.

The afternoon meetings were very impressive. At the men's meeting in the lower hall, between twenty and thirty men arose for prayer on their own behalf, desiring to be saved from the sin and power of intemperance.

THE TARERNACLE.

THE EVENING SERVICE. Another great assembly. On the platform, besides the faithful band of city ministers who are always present, were a considerable number of the members of the Synod of Northern Illi-nois, which has just closed its session at Joliet. The Rev. Dr. Felton, who left the pastorate of Grace M. E. Church, in this city, two years since, for a tour in Europe and the East, has just returned. He spent some time in Great Britain, looking up the permanent results of the Moody and Sankey revivals in that Kingdom, and he bears hearty testimony to the breadth and force of those works of grace, which are still going forward,

especially in the City of Glasgow.

The long prayer last night was by Maj. Whittle, and the short one by Mr. Moody.

The hymn entitled "More to Follow" was given out by Mr. Moody, who said it referred to the case of a rich man who gave \$500 to his pastor to be donated at his discretion to a certain poor man in the congregation. The minister sent him \$25 at once, with this little note.

"More to follow," which the speaker said was the way God sent blessings to His children— "always more to follow."
"The Ninety and Nine" was sung again, and then came the second part of the discourse on

Last night, if you remember, we were talking on the subject of grace, and to-night I want to continue the subject. Now, I want to call your attention to the fifth chapter of Romans and the twentieth verse: "Moreover, the law entered that the offense might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. That as sin had reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ, our Lord." Now, sin hath reigned unto death, but grace hath reigned unto eternal life. It don't stop with death, grace don't. It carries us past death—right through the grave, clear over into the Promised Land. In the first chapter of Joshua we read that Moses brought the children of Israel down to Jordan. But he couldn't bring them any further. He was the representative of the law, and that is where the law brings us to—to Jordan. Jordan means death, judgment. After bringing them to death and judgment, he couldn't bring them any further, but left them there. The law brings us to death, and there it leaves us. It don't give life; it never has given life, and it never can. Sin reigns unto death, but the grace of God hath reigned unto eternal life. So when Moses had brought the children of Israel down to Jordan, and couldn't go any fur-THE SERMON.

So when Moses had brought the children of Israel down to Jordan, and couldn't go any further, then came Joshua and took the congregation over. Joshua means Jesus. And as Joshua led them over Jordan, so Jesus will

Joshua led them over Jordan, so Jesus will take His people through the dark valley of the shadow of death unto eternal life. John the Baptist was the last representative of the law. He brought the people who came to be baptized down into the Jordan, and he left them in Jordan. When Christ came He commenced where John had left off. He went into the Jordan, and brought the people out of it. That is the difference between law and grace; law slays a man, but grace makes him live; the law takes a man to death and judgment, but Christ comes and quickens him, and gives him eternal life. Some people are lingering around Shai yet, but it is better to come to Calvary. See the prodigal son. He went away and lived a low and vicious life. He squandered all he had. He was a drunkard and spent his substance on hardots and theyes. How did his father treat him! Did his father take him out and have him stoned to death? No. That would have been his end under the law I have read to you; but see how his father acted towards him under grace. He met him with a kiss and treated him with kindness and love. The law says, "Stone him?" Dut grace says, "Stone him?" Dut grace says, "Stone him?" When Moses was in Eerypt, he turned the waters into blood. When Christ was on earth he turned the water into whoe. That is the difference between law and grace. When he turned the water since him with a says, "Love him." Law makes us vile; grace cleanings us. That is the difference between law and grace. When he waters and difference when home after siming he was given a pair of shoes to put on his feet.

What a difference When Moses came to the burning bush, he was commanded to take the shoes from off his rest. When the Prodigal came home after siming he was given a pair of shoes to put on his feet.

What is difference when his man and grace. When the law can difference when had a say she to difference when had a say she opened the school with prayer. That rather surprised us. I was the first by to disobey, and she saked me to stay after school mast

Peace for the past, grace for the present, glory for the future. Some think that when they get to Calvary they have got all. They have just commenced. By and by we shall see the King in his beauty. The glory is just beyond.

A man said to me some time ago, "Moody, have you got grace to go to the stake as a martyr?" "No, what do I want to go to the stake for?" I said, "What do I want grace for? I don't want grace to bear what has not been sent." What we want is grace for the present, to bear the trials and temptations for every day. "As thy day, so shall thy strength be."

been sent." What we want is grace for the present, to bear the trials and temptations for every day. "As thy day, so shall thy strength be."

A woman who had lost her husband went to Elisha with a story that would move the heart of Elisha or any one clse. Her husband had died a bankrupt and she was afraid they would sell her boys into slavery. He asked her what she had to pay. She replied a pot of oil. Elisha told her to go home, "borrow vessels not a few, take ofl and pour into the empty vessels." Men in these times wouldn't believe in this. They would say, "What, take a pot of oil and pour into all these vessels—what good will that do!" Not so this poor widow. She has faith and does as she is told. She goes to her neighbors and asks for vessels. She takes all they have and goes on. She clears out the next house, and the next, and the next. "Borrow," says the Prophet, and she goes on until her house is filled with vessels. "Now, close the doors," she says to her sons. And she pours oil into the first vessel and fills it full, and the next, and the next, and the next in the same way. She pours tin, and pours it in. till every vessel is full. Then she goes to the Prophet and asks him what she shall do next. "Sell the oil, pay the debt, and live on the rest of the money," is his reply. That is grace. There are some people who are all the time afraid they shall live beyond their income. That is well enough in temporal things, but in this matter of grace God wants us to spend all we can get, and keep coming to Him for more. Be extravagant; use it freely; there is always "more to follow." Suppose a man were to come to me and say: "Moody, I have deposited a million of dollars in the First National Bank to your credit; draw it out and use it." Well, I go this week and draw a dollar, and take it home to my wife, and say to her: "Here is a dollar, take good care of it; dollars are pretty scarce these days." The next week I draw another dollar, and scrimp, and save, and try to live on a dollar a week. Would you not say M

Mr. Moody closed the first meeting with prayer, asking, among other things, that the inquiry-rooms might be filled with earnest, honest inquirers, which prayer was not long in being answered. It is evident that many of those who attend the Tabernacle meetings find them too short rather than too long; a thousand or two linger in the hall every night, loth to leave the consecrated place; and for their edification, after the inquiry-rooms are full, a meeting is held on the main floor, while Messrs. Moody and Sankey devote themselves to the work of personal instruction.

while Messrs. Moody and Sankey devote themselves to the work of personal instruction.

The week's work shocks up very well. Not less than 350 persons have come out as avowed seekers of salvation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Moorehouse goes to Kenosha to-day.

The world's prayer-meeting for Sunday-schools will be observed in Chicago in connection with the revival services Sunday and Monday next.

day next.
The Sunday-school lesson will be studied as usual in Farweil Hall at noon to-day.

Mr. Charles Ingliss, the Evangelist, recently from Canada. will preach at Mr. Moody's North Side Church Sunday morning at 10.20 o'clock. The Rev. N. J. Erdman will speak at the West

The Rev. N. J. Erdman will speak at the West Side Tabernacle at the same hour.

Another of the series of union meetings for the South Side will be held at the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church to-morrow evening. Singing by the united choirs of the three civirches, First Baptist, Fifth Presbyterian, and Michigan Avenue Methodist. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

A deep and growing revival interest is mani-

A deep and growing revival interest is mani-

REPLY TO "HOPE." To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—By your permission I would like to offer, in behalf of myself and all

sincere admirers, if not possessors, of true Christian zeal, a protest against "Hope's" in-

the great God in His unbounded goodness and tenderness toward us should prompt earnest help and abundant means to the hearty sup-

tenderness toward us should prompt earnest help and abundant means to the hearty support of these God-fearing, humanity-loving fellow-men in the promulgation of the Gospel of the blessed Christ.

We know that reputable physicians are extraordinarily, and doubtless justly, indignant towards those who deliberately and persistently violate medical ethics, and we can have charity for even ultra-strong feeling and language against any course that is tinctured with ouackery. But for an intelligent medical gentleman and professed Christian to detect the remotest analogy between Mr. Moody and a professional quack, requires a penetration beyond the acquirement or ordinary mortals, and one worthy a more laudable pursuit than questionable criticism upon so vital a matter. The implication is not only absurd but painful.

He asks, "If the power is given direct from the Lord, what is the use of announcements, pastors, etc., etc.?" We might as pertinently, and with the same logical force, ask, What is the use of the blessed Bible? Why does the Lord not operate directly upon men's minds and hearts, to the utter exclusion of all external influences? Simply because He sees fit to work through human agencies and means. Why He does not adopt some method that might be conceived by "Hope," no man can say.

He further asks, "What is the use of our theologians?" Much use. All honor to these learned and cultured Christian gentlemen. They have a field of labor that cannot be supplied by a Moody and Sankey, and when the spirit of the Master is fully alive in them, their power for good is immeasurabe. And you will never hear such gentlemen underrate or discourage inteligent zeal in any one, even though the rules of etymology and syntax are occasionally violated. With our own distinguished clerry, where in the city they are, thank God, almost unanimous in their support and encouragement of Mr. Moody in this work; and, with this organization of talent and zeal, and the favor of the Almighty, which is already manifested, what spiritual bless

THE BAPTISTS.

THE BIBLE UNION. The Baptist Union met for prayer at 8:30 a. m., and at 9 o'clock the Association was called

The Rev. Samuel Jones, agent for the Bible Union, was introduced, and gave an outline of the work of that organization, and commending it to the liberality of the denomination. The tenor of his address was in deprecation of the

commonly-accepted version of the Bible.

The Rev. L. P. Scroggins, from the Finance Committee, suggested that, as the indebtedness already amounted to \$4,000, and the weak churches were constantly demanding money, the whole matter be referred to the Board of the Association. Adopted.
RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Nisbet, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Resolutions make the following report:

Resolved, That, as we have heard a full statement in reference to the removal of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary to Morgan Park, we heartily approve the measure.

Resolved, That, as the stringency of the times may preclude the completion of a full endowment of our institutions of learning in our State within the year 1876, we earnestly commend the object to the favorable and large response of our churches until the object is thoroughly accomplished, and that as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That, as the Almira Female College has succeeded in reducing its indebtedness to the small amount of \$4,500, we commend the institu-Your Committee on Resolutions make the fol-

tion to the confidence of our churches, and urge them to aid it in its present financial necessity.

Resolved. That we gratefully recognize the hand of God in the present evangelistic movement in this city. We do most heartily commend the prominence given to the pure word of God in the services at the Tabernacle and at Farwell Hall. We rejoice that the services are free from sensationalism, and that laymen, as in apostolic times, are again effectively preaching the Gospel to the people. The result cannot but be the greatest good, provided the converts to Christ are carefully gathered into the churches under the direction of experienced pastors.

Resolved. That we carnestly commend to our churches the query: "Is not God in this religious movement in Chicago, calling us to yet more direct work for souls with a more perfect personal consecration?" God calling us to this, and in these first fruits in Chicago declaring to His people what He is ready to do for the entire Northwest.

Resolved. That, in view of the fact that during this year of great financial depression our Financial Secretary has raised money sufficient not only to meet current expenses, but also to diminish our indeptedness, we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God and are encouraged to a more vigorous prosecution of State evangelization.

Resolved. That the thanks of this body are tendered to the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church for their kindness in opening their house of worship for our meetings, and the Baptist and other friends of Chicago for their generous hospitality.

POREIGN MISSIONS.

Dr. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on "

POREIGN MISSIONS.

Dr. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented the following report:

Your Committee on Foreign Missions beg leave

Foreign Missions, presented the following report:

Your Committee on Foreign Missions beg leave to report that, in their judgment, the significance of the great commission has never been realized, save, perhaps, by those who received it from the lips of our Lord, and were scattered abroad by persecution. Christ, before His ascension, arranged for one general meeting, evidently selecting the time and place that would best accommodate all His followers. More than 500 assembled on that occasion. He then and there assigned to them all their future work. His language was such as clearly shows that it was to be the work of all Christians down to the end of time. He said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," assuring them that He would be with them always to the end of the world. We have no account of His saying or doing anything else on that last great memorable occasion. The giving of the Gospel to the destitute stands out from all other duties as the one universal supreme work of all Christians, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, male and female, to the end of time, or till the last human being hears the glad tidings.

Though the revival of the missionary spirit is one of the characteristics of this nineteenth century, still it holds true that not one-tenth of the professed followers of Christ have any adequate sense of their responsibility in carrying out this commission. There is no subject on which the Christian would stand in greater need of being enlightened to-day than this. We believe that pastors should more frequently call the attention of the character. The work is constantly enlarging, new fields of great promise are opening. Our missionaries are pleading for more helpes, and men and women are ready to go, and yet the condition of the treasury of the Missionary Union is such that we are hardly able to keep good our present working force. The Baptist churches of Illinois need to rally with renewed zel and consecration to this work. Our pastors should have as a motto, "A c

missions."

The report was adopted, and the Moderator introduced the Rev. Dr. Dean, from the China Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Keith, from Assam. They gave encouraging accounts of work in their department, and offered feeling pleas for financial assistance.

Dr. Blackall, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics, said he had encountered great diffi-culty in securing the facts he wanted, and there-fore his report was incomplete. He asked for further time, but as the report so far contained 2,000 square feet and weighed about a ton, the Association concluded to adopt it as it stood, and \$40 were contributed to defray the expense.

The Rev. J. W. Icenberg, from the Committee HOME MISSIONS,

read the following report:

We recognize with gratitude what God has done through our Home Mission Society during the past years of its history, and we recognize the obligations and responsibilities resting upon us as we enter the new century of our country's history, to press forward to the realization of our motto, "North America for Christ."

The Rev. R. R. Coon offered the following Christian zeal, a protest against "Hope's" insinuations and misapplications in your issue this morning, with reference to the management and success attending Mr. Moody's labors among us.

It is infinitely more mysterious how any one who has "faith in God and hope in His promises," can perpetrate such a fling at such men, and such measures, and such results, than that

therefore,

Resolved. That we hall the present opening as particularly affording a grand and auspicious opportunity to the Caristian people of this country for the evangelization of the Mongolian race in our own country.

for the evangelization of the Mongolian race in our own country.

Resolved, That it is peculiarly fitting for us as a denomination—identified as we are, in spirit and history, with the free institutions of this nation—to give full and distinct utterance to the sentiment of a common brotherhood in regard to the Chinese, by welcoming them to our land, our charities, and our sanctuaries.

Resolved, That we recognize in this movement a solemn call addressed to us in the Providence of God to consider well our Christian obligations to the Chinese, and if possible, in co-operation with our brethren, early to inaugurate some plan to bring them under the influence of the Gospel.

THE INDIANS.

bring them under the influence of the Gospel.

THE INDIANS.

The Rev. Dr. Ingalls was called upon, who gave an interesting sketch of the work among the Indians of the plains, and at the conclusion introduced the Rev. Johnny Jumper, a Baptist minister among, and Chief of, the Seminoles, who spoke at length through a colored interpreter, introduced as a descendant from the House of Kings.

At the close of the address, which was a plea for money, the Rev. Mr. Jumper sang a hymn in the Indian language, aided by the interpreter, who subsequently offered prayer in Seminole.

Mr. Ingalls made a brief address, urging Jumper's plea for money. Several of the brethren responded, offering their churches, and pulpits, and audiences, from which contributions could be taken.

The question then came up on the adoption of the report including the resolution. Carried. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It had been intended to devote the afternoon to the Sunday-schools, but they waived their right until 3 o'clock.

The Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported as present, nine ministers, fifteen laymen, twenty-five ladies, and twenty-six visitors. Total, 164.

Mr. Welfam H. Holden was elected Treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Welfam H. Holden was elected Treasurer of the Association.

Mrs. E. B. Swift was introduced by Dr. Blackall, and spoke well of the work of educating young men for the ministry.

Mr. Thearles offered a resolution urging patronage of the Depositaries of the Society.

Mr. Thearles, Dr. Everts, Dr. Place, and Mr. Ingalls spoke on the subject, and fn favor of the Publication Society. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Blackburn called on Mr. Dean for some facts concerning the Ministers' Mutual Aid Association, and he read a report.

The report of the Sunday-School Commission was called up, and the Rev. Dr. Blackall reported that the Commission had organized, and proposed to establish one great Sunday-school meeting during the year,—probably at Decaturearly in 1877.

Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, Sunday-School Secretary of the Baptist Publication Society, was introduced, and made an elaborate argument in the affirmative of the proposition that the American Baptist Publication Society had a claim on each Baptist Sunday-school and church in the country.

Dr. Blackall called for more money to com-

in the country.

Dr. Blackall called for more money to complete the expenses of taking the statistics, for which \$40 was subscribed in the morning. About \$30 more was wanted, and \$30 was finally contributed. when Mr. Blackall called for \$10 more, which after some delay was raised, and a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Blackall.

A resolution was adonted upping the posters.

some delay was raised, and a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Blackall.

A resolution was adopted urging the pastors to join the Ministers' Mutual Aid Society, and help it along.

The Committee on the Church at Streator reported that the Church could not stand up under its present debt, and asked the aid of other churches to help it through. Adopted.

After a discussion of nearly an hour, the constitution was amended so as to make the opening meeting of the Association come hereafter on the third Friday, instead of the third Wednesday, and, on motion of Dr. Blackall, the Association adjourned until next year.

Some misapprehension seemed to exist among some of the members as to the status of the Baptist Theological Seminary. The institution has assets which exceed its liabilities not less than \$250,000. Many of these assets, however, are not now available, which renders it somewhat difficult to meet the current expenses. Constant additions are being made to its available means. The removal to Morgan Park has been decided upon and will be carried out, so that the Seminary can occupy its new quarters in September, 1877. This will put the Seminary upon a still sounder foundation.

Last night there was a meeting of conference and prayer, at which the Bey. Johnny Jumper

related still further experiences among the In-

CENTENARY CHURCH. DISSATISFACTION WITH ITS PASTOR. There seems to be some trouble in the Centenary Methodist Church. It is one of the most prominent in the Methodist-Episcopal faith, and heretofore has been conducted without dissension or difficulty, but the reassignment of the Rev. 8. H. Adams to the pastoral charge of the flock appears to have bred discontentment, both on the part of Mr. Adams and the congregation. There is no personal feeling against Mr. Adams, but there is a growing suspicion that he cannot

nembers of the church.

The feeling of dissatisfaction has evoked the following RATHER PUNGENT LETTER

fill the pulpit with satisfaction to himself or the

from one of the members:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The members of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of this city have for the year to some an excellent opportunity to "eat crow" and cultivate the grace of humility. One year ago a large number of the members desired to have Dr. Thomas as their pastor; and the desire of all was to allow the Official Board to select some minister from abroad, unless Dr. Thomas was appointed. The Grand Moguis of the "Bishop's Cabinet," the "Star Chamber" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, decided that they knew better what was best for the church than the members did, and sent the Rev. S. H. Adams. The members were surprised, but concluded to wait a year and then ask for a change. At the session of the Conference just closed, the Church unanimously asked to have Dr. Thomas sent to them as their pastor; but the "Star Chamber" was fearful that Centenary was becoming too powerful, and not as submissive as it should be, and they thereupon coolly informed the church that the majority of the members were sons of Satan; that they needed to be snubbed in order to teach them to reverence the powers that be; that Providence in the person of the Bishop had decided that they were a stiff-necked and rebellious people; that the Rev. Dr. Adams was the man that Providence in the person of the Bishop had decided that they were a stiff-necked and rebellious people; that the Rev. Dr. Adams was the man that Providence in the person of the Bishop had decided that they were a stiff-necked and rebellious people; that the Rev. Dr. Adams was the man that Providence in the person of the Bishop had decided that they were a stiff-necked and rebellious people; that the Rev. Dr. Adams was the man that Providence in the person of the resulting the providence has selected, and now all they have to do is to submit and be good children, and not forget to pray for the Bishop and all others in authority. So it appears that the Methodist Episcopal Church has seen very free to proclaim to poo

free to proclaim to poor sinners the beauties of Christian freedom. If this is a specimen of it, who can blame the world for preferring the "bonds of sin"?

We believe that despotism, either in Church or State, is of the devil; that all governments receive their power by the consent of the governed, and if the Methodist Episcopal Church wishes to be considered a part of "The Holy Catholic Church" in this country it must realize the fact that American citizens are all born free and equal, and that a Star Chamber in the Church is more detestable than in the State. It has been established that a church of 1,000 members is much more capable of judging who shall be their pastor than one man, even though he be a Bishop, and comes from the East.

Centenary Church has now an excellent opportunity to show the mettle of which she is made. Let her remember that resistance to tyranny is allegiance to God, assert her rights as a member of Christ's Church of Freemen, call upon the laymen of the church to rally around her, and fight manfully for a modification of the Methodist Episcopal Star Chamber, or Bishop's Cabinet. If, on the contrary, she must run whining, like a whipped child, to the skirt of her Bishop every time a Fresiding Elder cracks his whip, she deserves her numiliation, and with it will receive the contempt of men everywhere.

METHODIST EFISCOPAL.

of men everywhere. METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Last night a TRIBUNE reporter hunted up a
prominent member of the church and turned
loose a few questions on the subject.

ms to be. THE NATURE OF THIS DISAGREEMENT?" asked the reporter.

"You see our church numbers over 1,000 members, and yet it is the poorest church in the city, in proportion to its size. The church expenses have been carried by less than 200 of the members. Like all city churches, it needs outside assistance to keep it on its legs, and, as the managers of all churches know, the preacher must fill the pews to make the church anything like a success."

"Has Adams falled to fill the pews?"

"He has. The general attendance is about two-thirds what it was when he came." "In what respect is he found wanting?"
"He was an unknown man. He lacks mag-

netism."

"How about his preaching"?

"He preaches a very good sermon, but he don't draw; he falls in force."

"Does he fail in his pastoral duties outside the church"?
"No. There's where he comes out strong. He is a good pastor."
"Then you mean he is only a stock pastor,

and not a star "?
"Yes. That expresses it exactly." "HALT FAULT DOES THE CHURCH FIND WITH HIM!"

"None, further than that there is a growing sentiment that he is not the man to carry on his shoulders so large and, at present, so poor a church through existing financial stringency,

"Did he want to come back to the church?"
"No, he did not."
"Why not?"

"Why not?"

"I don't know his reasons, but I am inclined to think, from what I have heard, that he would like a charge not so large,—one in the country preferred."

"Has he no head for business?"

"He has nothing to do with the business matters of the church."

"Yet upon his success as a preacher the business matters largely depend, do they not?"

"They certainly do."

"And the failure in business is a fair gauge of his successful or unsuccessful preaching, is it not?"

"I should certainly say so."
"What is the PINANCIAL STATUS OF THE CHURCE to-day?"
"So far as that is concerned, for ready money
the church is not in a bad condition, but if
needs more moneyed men, and more enthusi-

asm."

"What proportion of the church membership is opposed to the return of Mr. Adams?"

"I think at least five-sixths of the official Board asked for a change."

"Who did they want in his place?"

"Dr. Thomas."

"Was he willing to accept?"

"Yes, he was."

"Have you lest all, hope of samples him.

"Have you lost all hope of securing him "Yes, of course."
"Was the matter fairly presented to the

Bishop!"
"Yes, it was."
"By whom!"
"By the official Board of the Church."
"What did that Board urge against Mr.
Adams!"

"They sent in a petition, I am told, asking for a change."
"Do you know on what grounds?"
"No, but of course on the grounds I have stated."

stated."
"Did Mr. Adams ask for any change?"
"He did."
"Do you know on what grounds?"
"I do not."
"Then there was a mutual desire on the part of preacher and congregation to separate?"
"Yes."

of preacher and congregation to separate?"

"Yes."
"Yet the Bishop sent the preacher back?"
"He did."
"Why?"
"THE IDEA OF THE BISHOP
was that those who sent in the petition were not actuated by the proper motives. He thought the mission of a Methodist preacher was to spread the Gospel, and not to attract, and so long as a preacher preaches the Gospel, it is not for the members to express their preferences as to who shall or who shall not preach to them."
"Did the Bishop think Mr. Adams actuated by improper motives when he asked to be sent elsewhere?"

"It is a Methodist preacher's duty to go where he is sent, asking no question for conscience sake. The Centenary Church has here-tofore had the preachers it asked for, but on this occasion the Cabinet appeared to think the church ought to be glad to get whoever was sent, and, as loyal sons of the Church, I suppose we should raise no objection."

"Is this reappointment looked upon by the membership as a sort of punishment for sins done in the church?"

"Yes, and for presuming to ask for Dr. Thomas."
"To what church was Dr. Thomas assigned?"

"Yes, and for presuming to ask for Dr. Thomas."
"To what church was Dr. Thomas assigned?"
"A church at Aurora."
"Did that church make a struggle for him?"
"Yes."
"A harder one than Centenary did?"
"No."
"What carticular informed deat that the

"No."

"What particular influence does that Aurora church exercise over the Cabinet?"

"None."

"Then why was he sent to Aurora?"

"Because it was necessary for Centenary to be snubbed."

"What will be the result of this thing?"

"I cant prophesy, nor do I want to croak, but I am fearful for the prosperity of the church."

"Anything else?"

"No: you've got now more than I meant to tell, and I have nothing more to say."

PRESBYTERIANS.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SYNOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois South, comprising forty-eight counties and three Presbyteries, met in this city last night in annual session, and was opened with a

sermon by Dr. Armstrong, of Alton. The session will continue over till Monday or longer. The attendance is not very large.

Sion will continue over till Monday or longer. The attendance is not very large.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—In the Synod South to-day it was recommended to the churches that a memorial fund be established for the benefit of Hanover College. On the question of temperance a series of resolutions was adopted commending the work in every phase; but the Synod refused to pass the resolution declaring that the use of tobacco is allied to the use, work, and tendency of alcoholic drinks. It went so far, however, as to denounce it as a useless, expensive, filthy, and dangerous habit, which should be discouraged. After transacting some routine work, among which was the passage of a resolution binding the Synod to use its power to do away with the present unsatisfactory system of bringing unsettled ministers and vacant churches together, and establishing a better plan, the Synod adjourned. The Synod South removed the vote of censure passed against the Rev. A. G. Martin, of Fort Wayne, by his Presbytery, and sent the case back to that Presbytery. After appointing the regular Standing Committees for the year the Synod adjourned.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF. Boston, Mass., Oct. 20 .- The second race be tween Smuggler and Great Eastern at Mystic Park to-day was won easily in three heats by Great Eastern, Smuggler barely escaping being distanced in the second heat.

The following is the summary of a sweepstake race, purse \$400; \$200 to first, \$100 to second, \$60 to third, and \$40 to fourth:

Little Gypsy 2 2 1 1 1
Hannah D. 4 1 2 4 2
Annie Collins 1 3 4 3 4 3
Ned Wallace 3 4 3 2 3
Time-2:274, 2:244, 2:274, 2:27, 2:28. Time-2:274, 2:244, 2:274, 2:27, 2:28.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 20.—The running races at Point Breeze Park concluded this afternoon. The track was in good condition, the running excellent, but the attendance was poor, not more than 200 being present. In the first race, half-mile heats, all ages, four started. Learnington won; First Chance second, Grey Lag distanced. Time, 49%, 49%.

For the second race, dash of three-fourths of a mile, three started. The race was won by Waco. Wateree second, Tom O'Neill third. Time, 1:17%. Waco. Wateree second, Tom O'Neill third. Time, 1:171/2.

For the hurdle race, one and a half miles, over six hurdles, two started. Lorena won. Stanford second. Time, 3 minutes.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 20.—The game between the Boston and Hartford Clubs to-day resulted

as follows: Hartfords....

First base on errors—Hartfords, 7; Bostons, 3.

The History of a Regiment-The Royal Scots, Pall Mall Counts. It is worthy of remark that among all the regiments of the army there is only one which owes its official designation to services rendered on the battle-field. The others bear either Royal, personal, or local titles, and, with the exception of the Coldstream, the Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-third, no historical associations are and Thirty-third, no historical associations are recorded in the names. It may, however, be admitted that the Royal Scots uphold in their title the tradition of their prehistoric origin; and, without going back as far as Charles HI., of France, under whom it is maintained they acted, there than be no doubt that this band existed in 1613 and served the cause of Protestantism under Gustavus Adolphus when "they fought for the Gospel and bold King of Sweden." It was then composed of poor Scotch

antism under Gustavus Adolphus when "they fought for the Gospel and Bold King of Sweden." It was then composed of poor Scotch geutlemen, whose own wild country offered but little opportunity for earning fame or fortune, and who always behaved with the gallantry which is the characteristic of their race; and, when called upon, exhibited another of their characteristics by easily transferring their services to the Catholic King of France. The commander of the Scotch companies was Sir John Hepburn, "On Pappelloit en France le Chevalier d'Hebron son nom d'Hepburn etant difficile a prononcer." And after he had been killed at Savergne Lord James Douglas succeeded him as Colonel of what was thereupon called "le Regiment de Douglas." After the Restoration Charles II. obtained the transfer of "Douglas'" to the English establishment; but it again returned to France, and was not permanently enrolled as a British regitransfer of "Douglas" to the English establishment; but it again returned to France, and was not permanently enrolled as a British regiment till 1678, when it was numbered the First of the Line. The Scotchmen were by no means pleased with the Revolution of 1688; they were indignant at Schomberg, a foreigner, taking the place of Lord Dumbarton as their Colonel, and when they received orders to embark for Flanders they fatly refused, and marched to the north from Ipswich with the Scotch Horse and with four pieces of artillery, not forgetting to carry with them as well the military chest. Parliament was struck with consternation. The feelings of the army were known to be against William III. If this mutiny spread, the Government would be overthrown. The two Houses in hot haste voted addresses to the King imploring him to deal promptly with the disorder. But the King had been acting while his Parliament had been talking. He had sent De Ginkell after the Scots with ample force to overwhelm them. The Dutch General overtook them in Lincolnshire. Resistance was useless; they surrendered, and were brought back to London. But there was no power of punishing disobedient soldiers. The King pardoned most of them, sending only the ringleaders to be tried by the civil power for conspiracy and riot. But the outcome of this event was the passing of the first Mutiny act. In the meanwhile the penitent Scots went abroad, and distinguished themselves in many a campaign in the Low Countries. The regiment fought under William III., Marlborough, and Cumberland. Either as the Royal Regiment or as the Royal Scots—names by which they have been alternately called—they have been employed in every quarter of the globe and against almost every enemy of Britain. At the beginning of this century the Duke of Kent was appointed Colones of the First Foot, and on Tuesday his daughter, the Queen, presented the regiment with new colors.

Deaths from Fright.

The first King of Prussia, Frederick I., was sleeping one day in an arm-chair, when his wife, Louisa of Mecklenburg, who had fallen into a stake of hopeless insanity, having escaped from her keepers, succeeded in making her way to the private apartments, and after wounding herself in her efforts to break through a glass door, cast herself upon her husband in a state of furious delirium. The King, from whom her maisdy had been carefully concealed, was so horrified at the aspect of this woman covered with blood, and clad only in some linen garments, that he imagined he saw before him the "White Lady," whose apparition, according to an ancient tradition, invariably announced the death of a Prince of the house of Bradenburgh. He was at that instant seized with a violent fever, of which he died six weeks afterwards, aged 56.

The death of the Dutch painter, Penteman, in the seventeenth century, was occasioned by an extraordinary circumstance. Being engaged upon a picture in which were represented several death's heads, skeletons, and other objects fitted to inspire in the heart of the beholder a contempt for the amusements and vanities of the age, he, in order to have the benefit of studying these objects from nature, was accustomed to repair to an anotomical cabinet, which served him for a studio. One suitry day, while engaged in drawing from the melancholy relics of mortality by which he was surrounded, he was overcome with drowsiness, and, after several fruitless efforts to continue his work, at length succumbed to the power of sleep. He had slept but a short time when he was suddenly awoke by an extraordinary noise. What his horror on looking up when he beheld the skulls and bones around him agitated by an extraordinary and apparently supernatural movement, and the skeletons suspended from the staircase window, and fell into the street half dead. On recovering his senses he learned that the spectacle which had so terrified him arose from natural causes, having been occasioned by an earthquak

KENTUCKY SHORT-HORNS

Tenth and Closing Sale of a Successful

Series. The Cattle Sold Yesterday of Vulgar

Instincts and Plebeian Autecedents. Forty Out of Sixty Head Driven Off by

One Bidder-The Outlook.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Paris, Ky., Oct. 20.—The sale of Crouch Bro. occurred to-day at Plum Liek. Thecrowd was very large, but no bidders were included in it. What were advertised as Short-Horns proved to be cattle of no style, size, and with poor ped-

igree. Buyers were few, and one gentleman-Mr. J. H. Henry-purchased forty of the sixty head sold. 'I send a complete report, but will only give the name of the purchaser where the

animal brought over \$100:

Cherry 5th, red, yearling, sire Breckenridge, dam Cherry 4th, by Levy Duke; \$30.

Cherry 2d, red, 8 years, sire Levy Duke, Dam Cherry Dy Canada; \$55.

Cherry Duke 1st, red and white, yearling, sire Breckenridge, dam Cherry 2d, by Levy Duke; \$35.

Queen, red, 9 years, sire Moberly, dam Plum Lick Belle, by Levy Duke; \$35.

Red Rorer, red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Queen, by Moberly; \$35.

Lady Troupe 2d, red, 14 years, sire Levy Duke, dam Lady Troupe, by Holstein; \$35.

Frosty, red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Plum Lick Belle, by Levy Duke; \$45.

Rose Duke, red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Rose, by Levy Duke; \$60.

Lady Troupe 3d, red, 13 years, sire Levy Duke, dam Lady Troupe, by Holstein; \$70.

Levy Lad, red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Lady Troupe 3d, by Levy Duke; \$35.

Duke of the Valley, red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Cherry 3d, by Levy Duke 2d; \$30.

Count of the Valley, red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Lady Thoupe 3d, by Levy Duke; \$55.

Trooper; red, yearling, sire Breckinridge, dam Lady Troupe 3d, by Levy Duke; \$65.

Trooper 2d, red, yearling, sire Breckenridge, eam Lady Troupe 5th by Levy Duke 2d; \$65.

Duke of Henry, roan, yearling, sire Nobie Daks 3d, dam Rohada, by Levy Duke 2d; \$60.

Breckinridge, red, 3 years, sire imported Peabody, dam Grafton Rose by 13th Duke of Airdire; \$65.

This closes the present series. About \$40

This closes the present series. About \$40 head have been sold, bringing a general average of about \$410. Considering the depressed condition of the country, the outlook is very fattering to Short-Horn breeders.

COL. O. H. MOORE.

Letter to St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Missouri River, D. T., Oct. 5.—1 have noticed going the rounds in the papers a most infamous faisehood—concocted by some rascal who dare not let himself be known—reflecting upon the conduct of Col. Orlando H. Moore, Sixth United States Infantry, who commanded the troops in the engagement at Powder River, Aug. 2, 1876.

I am the surviving regular scout who was under fire of the Indians on that occasion, when my comrade, Brockmeier, was killed, and what

I state is the truth.

When the troops landed in the morning, Col. Moore directed the scouts to observe the situation, and we soon discovered Indians near at hand, who approached, called out, "Come on" Col. Moore said: "Come back, Morran, and I will give them 'come on." Then he opened the successful cannonade which drove the Indians from the whole bend of the river.

In the afternoon, while Brockmeier and myself and the pilot of the boat were scouting at the bluffs near Wolf Rapids, and knowing that Indians were watching to cut us off, Col. Moore discovered them, and at once sent a shell which burst near them, checked their advance, and caused us to discover our situation. To the prompt firing of that shell we think we owe our lives. A lively skirmish took place with the advance of the party in which Brockmeier fell mortally wounded, but a ball from my rifle brought the Sioux warrior to the ground who shot Brockmeier. The continued firing from the artillery and the prompt arrival of Lieut. F. D. Garretty, of the Seventeenth Infantry, with a detschment of infantry sent to our relief by Col. Moore, drove the Indians from the field.

Col. Moore and his command on this occasion was sent by Gen. Terry to Powder River to rescne from the Indians 70 or 80 tons of forage, which was done, and, to say the least, was well done. Let the truth be published concerning Col. Moore's exploits at Powder River.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, Scout. I state is the truth.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, held its eleventh annual reunion in this city to-day, about 100 of the members being present. A banquet at the Union Hötel was given in their honor this afternoon, and this evening a grand balf is in progress. Both members of Congress from this district are members of the regiment, and Dr. Wilson was present, Thomas A. Boyd being called away by the sickness of his wife. Speeches were made by Gen. L. F. Ross, Dr. Wilson, and others.

New York, Oct. 30.—One hundred thousand tons of Pittsten coal was sold at auction to day. The prices obtained show an increase of about 15 per cent on the prices obtained at the September sales. Forty-free thousand tons of lump steamer and grate coal sold at from \$2.92\% 10 \$3 per ton; 9.000 tons of egg at \$3.10; 40.00 tons of stove at \$3.80 to 3.93\%; 6.000 tons of chestnut at \$3.75 to \$3.87\%.

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Beginning - for t

Hanford's Let Colvin Denies

The Evidence Board of Ed

Any Inf

Sullivan's Broth Contusion

fendant MORNI The trial of Alex der of Francis Han Criminal Court ye

of the case. The a not less than on I space allotted to lo he aisles in the gal the main floor, bei dows that open on above were full of a on to the sashes in tions. Mrs. Sulliv present, and sat bes watched what occur There were about a cance, all together in of the Judge's bench aside the benches While the prosect stand for a conviction the letting in of tes would be excluded trial, has had the en and, at the adjour "guilty," it would manslaughter, with Upon the opening Mr. Swett asked t

to proceed a little there were some w Mr. Reed had no present their case Thereupon Henry to character, and

the end." He testi I know defendant with him in Santa I was Register of the lector. I know him 1872. His reputati was good. I never point.

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He was indicted. Of
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being indicted for
shooting of a man
character for peace
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with his revoiver.
van was acquitted,
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Recross: I do no

Recross: I do no faulter to the Gover E. S. Chesbrough

him since February, the Board of Public most every day. So able.

Cross-examined:
heard his character if
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City Clerk's office.
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him.] I first saw th
Q.—Who did you
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The Court mark
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case where the jury it not just as much punishment as it wa Mr. Van Arman at tended for by the ot ish the rules of evwas substantially ocation prior icide, and so it as not to constitut the transaction, was not think that the admitted under the judicated. If, as all the article, growing—if he cultivated t was his own fault. Infirmities of men, feeling of revenge, article which would hours had interventions with bis wife at the being so far master the worst features? ford. There was no idence could be intromation. Wr. O'Brien said that there was anythe was that the fulling, or that the that there was anythere was anythere

that there was anything the killing, or that the killing, or that the ford on account of war. Swett said the Sullivan copied a parte Hanford and read

SHORT-HORNS.

Sale of a Successful Yesterday of Vulgar

Plebeian An.

edents.

Head Driven Off by

-The Outlook. ch to The Tribune The sale of Crouch & dders were included

, size, and with poor pedw, and one gentler chased forty of the sixty omplete report, but will the purchaser where the

arling, sire Breckenridge, wy Duke; \$60. ars, sire Levy Duke, Dan 1 and white, yearling, sire herry 2d, by Levy Duke

d, by Levy Duke; \$55. I and white, yearling, sire ady Troupe 4th, by Levy 2d. by Levy Duke. H. H. 70.
yearling. sire Breckenridge, by Levy Duke 2d; \$30.
d. 2 years, sire bevy Duke by Holstein, \$100.
l. yearling, sire Breckenbe 4th by Levy Duke 2d; \$40.
d. yearling, sire Breckinbe 4th by Levy Duke 2d; 440.
d. yearling, sire Breckinridge, by Duke 2d; \$35.
rears, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam by Duke; \$50.
rearling, sire Breckinridge, by Duke 2d; \$80.
ars, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam like; \$70.
rearling, sire Breckinridge, by Duke 2d; \$35.
years, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam like; \$70.
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ars, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam like; \$70.
yearling, sire Breckinridge, by Duke 2d; \$30.
ars, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam like; \$70.
yearling, sire Breckinridge, by Duke 2d; \$30.
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a, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam \$00; years, sire Levy Duke 2d. ty; \$85. 2 years, sire Breckfnridge, Levy Duke 2d; \$83. , sire Levy Duke 2d, dam De \$00. as, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam \$85.

riing, sire Breckinridge, dam ke 2d; \$90. ke 2d; \$90.

hitte, 4 years, sire Iron Duke,
rly; \$80.

and white, yearling, sire
e Clark, by Iron Duke; \$85.
years, sire Basil Duke, dam
e. J. M. Henry, \$140.

lum Lick, red, yearling, sire
hillis 2d, by Basil Duke; \$40.
i years, sire Iron Duke; dam

yearling, sire Breckinridge, y Iron Duke; \$35. arling, sired by Breckinridge, Levy Duke 2d. J. M. Henry,

ears, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam ce. J. M. Henry, \$120. rling, sire Breckinridge, dam Levy Duke; \$40. ars, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam ars, sire Levy Duke 2d, dam i \$85. k, red, yearling, sire Breckin-by Levy Duke 2d; \$45. 6 years, sire Basil Duke, dam Levy Duke. J. M. Henry, , red and white, yearling, sire ady Church, by Basil Duke;

. 4 years, sire Levy Duke 2d, Duke; \$55. c. red, yearling, sire Breckin-chess, by Levy Duke 2d; \$70. c, sire Levy Duke, dam Hip,

, yearling, sire Breckinridge, Duke; \$35.
ars, sire Moberly, dam Plum
Duke; \$65.
yearling, sire Breckinridge,
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y Holstein; \$65.
ling, sire Breckinridge, dam
Levy Duke; \$45.
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y Holstein; \$70.
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Levy Duke; \$55.
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Levy Duke; \$55.
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th by Levy Duke 2d; \$65.
an, yearling, sire Noble Duke
Levy Duke 2d; \$60.
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sent series. About 840 h, bringing a general average naidering the depressed con-ry, the outlook is very flat-

D. H. MOORE.

D. T., Oct. 5.-1 have no--concocted by some rascal of Col. Orlando H. Moore Infantry, who commanded ragement at Powder River.

regular scout who was up ans on that occasion, when meier, was killed, and what

ded in the morning. Col. scouts to observe the situa overed Indians near at ed, called out, "Come on. Come back, Morgan, and I "Then he opened which drove the Inof the river.
rockmeier and myout were scouting at

is, and knowing that t us off, Col. Moore once sent a shell checked their adus to discover our ompt firing of that shell lives. A lively skirmish advance of the party in ortally wounded, but a the Sioux warrior to ockmeier. The contry and the prompt tity, of the Sevenachment of infantry were drove the In-

Moore, drove the In ommand on this occasion

Terry to Powder River to lians 70 or 80 tons of forage, y the least, was well ablished concerning . MORGAN, Scout.

ILLINOIS. to The Tribune. et. 20.-The Seventeentl lunteers held its eleventh this city to-day, about 100 of present. A banquet at the in their honor this af-

a grand ball is in Congress from this e regiment, and Dr.
Anomas A. Boyd being sickness of his wife.
de by Gen. L. F. Ross, Dr.

e hundred thousand old at auction to-day. an increase of about btained at the Sepousand tons of lump coal sold at from \$2.92% to one of egg at \$3.10; 40,000 3.80 to 3.92%; 6,000 tone of \$3.57%.

(1) SULLIVAN. Beginning of the Testimony for the Defense.

Hanford's Letter to Van Osdel Allowed to Be Introduced.

Any Influence with Him. The Evidence of the Members of the Board of Education Ruled Out.

Colvin Denies that Mrs. Sullivan Had

Bollivan's Brother Tells His Story-The Contusion on the Wife's Cheek.

Witnesses as to Character --- The Defendant Testifies To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.
The trial of Alexander Sullivan for the murder of Francis Hanford was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and the witnesses for the defense began to tell that side of the case. The attendance of spectators was not less than on previous days, all available space allotted to lookers-on being occupied, and the aisles in the galleries, as well as those on the main floor, being packed. Even the windows that open on the corridor on the floor above were full of adventurous men, who hung tions. Mrs. Sullivan and her lady-friend were present, and sat beside the accused all day, and watched what occurred with the deepest interest. There were about a dozen other ladies in attendance, all together in the jurors' scats to the right of the Judge's bench, Sheriff Agnew having set aside the benches for their accommodation. While the prosecution have not abandoned their stand for a conviction of murder, it is believed the letting in of testimony which they thought would be excluded on the ground of its relation to side-issues claimed not to be material in the trial, has had the effect to weaken their case; and, at the adjournment in the afternoon, the impression seemed to be that if the jury said aughter, with mitigating circumstances.

Upon the opening of the Court, Mr. Swett asked that the defense be allowed to proceed a little out of the regular order, as there were some witnesses present who lived at a distance—one from New Mexico—and desired to go home.

Mr. Reed had no objection; the defense could

present their case in any order they saw fit. HENRY WETTER.
Thereupon Henry Wetter was introduced as to character, and the defense was "begun at the end." He testified substantially as follows: I know defendant. I first became acquainted with him in Santa Fe, in the summer of 1869. I was Register of the Land-Office. He was col lector. I knew him intimately until he left in 1872. His reputation there as a peaceable man was good. I never heard it questioned on that

Crow tramined: He was editor of a paper, and also Postmaster, in 1872. He participated in one shooting-scrape. That is not an uncommon thing there. He was not the aggressor. He was indicted. Could not say what for, but it grew out of that affair. I did not hear of his being indicted for anything else. I regard the shooting of a man as affecting the shooter's character for peaceableness. I now live in Clarion, Pa.

Redirect: I understood that as Sullivan was

Redirect: I understood that as Sullivan was going into a store Gen. Heath attacked him. The controversy grew out of an article in Sullivan's paper. Heath shot at him twice. Sullivan was poing by Heath's house, Heath fired at him with a carbine, and Sullivan returned the fire with his revolver. Both were indicted. Sullivan was acquitted. Heath gave bail, and ran away. The affair did not affect Sullivan's character in the community. acter in the community.

Recross: I do not know of his being a defaulter to the Government.

faulter to the Government.

E. S. CHESBROUGH.

E. S. Chesbrough sworn: I am City Engineer of Chicago. I know defendant; have known him since February, 1874. He was Secretary of the Board of Public Works, and I saw him almost every day. So far as I know he was peaceable.

able.

Cross-examined: Before this affair I never heard his character for peaceableness discussed.

JOHN A. MOODY.

John A. Moody sworn: Am employed in the City Clerk's office. Was there on the 7th of August. [Hanford's communication handed him.] I first saw that in the Council Chamber.

Q.—Who did you see it with first?

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. O'Brien said he proposed to prove that the document was written by Hanford, sent to the Council and read there, and published in the newspapers, to the injury of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan,—assaulting her character, and making charges that were false, which led to the altercation between himself and the defendant. He

cation between himself and the defendant. H proposed to identify the paper by another wit ness, and then offer it.

ness, and then offer it.

Mr. Van Arman contended that no testimony was admissible except that which went to the complete defense of the accused, or which, if true, would have the effect to reduce the offense in grade. No provocation could be proved to have existed between the parties except a provocation that occurred at the interview out of which the homicide arose.

Mr. O'Brien gaid the defense intended to show that the document was not only the records but

that the document was not only the remote but the actual and inunediate cause of the conflict which led to Hanford's death.

Mr. Swett remarked that the document ab-sorbed Sullivan's attention from the time he heard of it until the shooting, and submitted whether an article of the kind in regard to man's wife, when it was the subject of a quarrel which resulted in the killing, was not a part of

which resulted in the killing, was not a part of the resgestæ. He cited two cases in point. If the jury decided that the killing was manslaughter, and found that the document was the subject of quarrel and had occupied Sullivan's attention up to the moment of the killing, and was the cause of it, would any one doubt that it was to taken into consideration in the matter of punishment? Mr. Van Arman contended that, if it was true that the submission of the measure of punishment to the jury had changed the rules of evidence from what they were while the subject of punishment belonged to the Court—that if, as was stated, anything a Court would hear when the measure of punishment was the only question before him after conviction was admissible before conviction before the jury, then everything was admissible.

then everything was admissible. nen everything was admissible.

The Court intimated that it was not the fination of the Legislature in conferring the discionary power of punishment upon the jury take from the party accused of a crime any of those considerations which legitimately bore

are those considerations which legitimately bore upon the question of punishment.

Mr. Van Arman said the common law could only be altered by express statute or necessary implication. The common-law rules of evidence, at received from England, were as much a part of the common law as those which related to the rights of men; and he insisted that until there lated here, some change of those rules by there had been some change of those rules legitimate enactment they remained the law the State.

The Court remarked that there was one rule

the State.

The Court remarked that there was one rule which was very general, and that was that the evidence should be pertinent to the issue. In a case where the jury fixed the punishment, was it not just as much the issue to measure the punishment as it was to discern the guilt Mr. Van Arman argued that the principle contended for by the other side would utterly abolish the rules of evidence. He understood it was substantially conceded that no provocation prior to the alleged homicide, and so far separated from it as not to constitute a part of the res gests of the transaction, was admissible in law. He did not think that the testimony offered could be admitted under the ruling in any case ever adjudicated. It, as alleged, Sullivan brooded over the article, growing more angry every moment—if he cultivated the feeling of revenge, that was his own fault. The law allowed for the infirmities of men, but it gave no place to the feeling of revenge. There was nothing in the article which would justify even a blow. After hours had intervened, and numerous conversations with various persons, and talking it over with his wife at the supper-table, the defendant being so far master of himself as "to suppress the worst features" from his wife, he shot Hanford. There was no ground upon which the evidence could be introduced.

Mr. O'Brien said the defense never claimed that there was anything in the article to justify the killing, or that the defendant killed Han-

that there was anything in the article to justify the killing, or that the defendant killed Hanford on account of what it contained.

Mr. Swett said they expected to prove that Sullivan copied a part of the article, carried it to Hanford and read it to him, and told him

about the rest of it, and they discussed the remainder, and that the killing grew out of it.

Mr. Reed admitted if the defense could show that the article was referred to by Sullivan at the time of the homicide, and that he read an extract to Hanford, it was admissible. To his mind there ought to be some standard regarding what was to go to the jury upon the question of punishment; otherwise they would be confused.

The Court—This accused has been indicted for murder, and is not rial for the offense. The prosecution as introduced evidence tending to show that has introduced evidence tending to a site of the cases of in a carriage and introduced. It appears also that previous to the shooting they had some talk together. It has not yet transpired what the nature of that talk was. Now, take that naked case as it stands, and it presents one of cold-blooded murder. What did he go there for! What was his mission! He went there, as has been argued to the jury, for the purpose of assassinating Hanford in cold blood. I take the theory of the defense from the opening of counsel, which I have a right to do; and now evidence is offered in support of that theory. The evidence offered is that the paper, which they propose to show was anonymous, was written by Mr. Hanford, sent to the Colon of the control of the control that he accused was informed of the cryand that the accused was informed of the cryand that he accused was informed of the cryand that the took a went to Hanford's house, and that he cold a portion to him, and as I understand the theory of the defense, he made a certain assertion in regard to it which resulted in a personal attack by the accused upon Hanford. Now then, if, as conceded, if he had a portion of the paper which him, and read it there, and that paper would be considered in any sense a provocation, or one of those transactions which comes within the rules of law, as the common law looks charitably upon the infirmities of human mature,—we all concede that,—if the paper was of the nature suggested and was calculated to a rouse defendant's feelings, it may be offered as a two-edged sword. It may be that he went there for revenge. But if, as they (the defense) propose to prove, he went there simply on the mission of having Hanford give some paper or some order that would arrest the

person, the principles of the common law are applied to the telegraph just as they were to the old wagons that used to travel the English roads. So here the question is, What are the issues before this jury? and the great and pre-eminent issue is, What was the motive of Mr. Sullivan in going to Hanford's house?—what was his purpose?

Mr. Reed—Does your Honor decide that the paper is a provocation to justify the killing?

paper is a provocation to justify the killing?

The Court—No, sir, I do not. It is a part of the case to show the motive of the man in going Mr. Van Arman considered the motive as of

Mr. Van Affinational Varieties of previous malice is of great importance in the case.

Mr. MOODY CONTINUES.

The evidence was therefore admitted, and the witness continued: Ald. Van Osdel presented the exticle.

-What was done with it? Q.—What was done with it?
Objected to.
Mr. O'Brien proposed to prove it was read to

the Council.

The Court admitted it.

Witness said it was. Mr. Van Osdel was asked who the author was, and he said Mr. Han-This was objected to by the prosecution, but

admitted.
Q.—Did Van Osdel refuse at first to give the Mr. Reed objected.
Mr. Swett said the question was whether they could prove all that occurred in Council Chamber with reference to the article, as a reason why Sullivan went to Hanford.

The Court excluded it.
Q.—Did the President of the Council stop its
ading on account of its indecent character!
Objected to; objection sustained. There was no cross-examination.

sworn. Am an attorney-at-law. I live at No. 178 Throop street. I knew Hanford. I became acquainted with him in August, 1871. I was a member of the Board of Education from August or September, 1871, intil 1875. I know Hanford's handwriting. [Article shown him.] All the writing except that on one page is his.

Mr. O'Brien offered the document in evidence. Mr. Reed objected until it was snown that the document was the one referred to just previous to the homicide.

Mr. O'Brien said they proposed to follow it no and prove that. JAMES GOGGIN

Mr. O'Brien said they proposed to follow it up, and prove that.

Mr. Swett then read the article, which, as will be remembered, had reference to an alleged Ringfin the Board of Education, of which, as Hanford charged, Mrs. Sullivan was the chief, and in which, also, her alleged influence with ex-Mayor Colvin was animadverted upon.

Witness continued: Am not connected with the Board now. I have known Sullivan and his wife since they first came to the city. I have been intimately acquainted with her.

Q.—Was any corrupt Ring formed in the Board while you were a member of it?

Mr. Reed objected, as it was incompetent and immaterial.

immaterial.

The Court remarked that the presumption of law was that there was no Ring.

Mr. O'Brien proposed to prove that the document was a lie from beginning to end—a clearder.

The Court-It is presumed by the law to be

The Court—It is presumed by the law to be a slander.

Mr. Swett said he proposed to call every member of the Board of Education on the point—proposed to trace the falsehood from the publication to the death of Hanford.

The Court thought it too cellateral.

Mr. O'Brien proposed to show it was intentionally malicious,—that he had accused the lady of having interfered with some of his ambitious schemes with regard to the Board of Education,—and to follow it up to the time he struck her in the face.

Mr. Swett added that they proposed to prove conclusively that Hanford deliberately walked up to Mrs. Sullivan and struck her in the face; that he hated her with a malicious hatred, which would account for the blow.

Mr. Van Arman submitted that trying the question as to whether or not there was a Ring in the Board was not the legal way to try the case before the Court. Mr. Hanford is in his grave; he cannot defend himself here; he can be abused here before the jury; counsel can say he was unfaitiful to his wife while she sits defenseless in court. We have no redress against this. Your Honor will have to try the case on both sides. Under the circumstances we must prove the existence of the Ring.

Mr. Swett—I wish to make a correction. I never accused Hanford' of infidelity. I merely told the fact which had come to the knowledge

told the fact which had come to the knowledge

of defendant, stating that I knew nothing of the Mr. O'Brien-We have no desire to slander

Mr. O'Brien—We have no desire to slander Hanford or aggravate the situation. We will show whether he slandered others, and the truth of the charges against Mrs. Sullivan, and whether Hanford knew of the truth of the charges. We don't wish to slander the dead, but to do justice to the living.

The Court—What is before the Court!

Mr. Van Arman—What has been ever since these men have been permitted to speak, and I wish to reply. The defense have made baseless accusations in their opening speech. The article read in the Council never reflected upon the chastity of the wife.

The Court—The evidence is not admissible. The article is presumed to be libelous so far as it is libelous.

Mr. Van Arman—I deny that any such pre-

Mr. Van Arman-I deny that any such pre-

sumption arises.
The Court—That is the law.
Mr. O'Brien (to Mr. Van Arman)—You can't fight both the Court and myself.
Mr. Van Arman—Can't I? We'll see about

Mr. Van Arman—Can't I? We'll see about that.

The Court (to Mr. O'Brien)—You can take the benefit of the exception.

Mr. O'Brien offered to prove that every assertion in the document, so far as it referred to the wife of the accused, was maliciously false—that she never procured "the appointment or displacement of any person, having a bearing upon the exclusion of the Bible from the schools,"—that it was wholly false.

Mr. Reed objected, and the defense saved the point, and hence fourteen members of the Board who had been subpœnaed to prove the non-existence of a Ring will not be called upon to testify what they do not know about rings.

Witness continued: Sullivan was in the habit of carrying a pistol.

By the Court—How long before this affair?

A.—In June or July I was at his office in the Board of Public Works; it was a warm day; he removed his coat, and I saw a pistol on his hip. So far as I know, his general character has always been good.

ways been good.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Mr. O'Brien then asked Mr. Reed to take the stand. [Smiles.] He did so, and testified that he was and had been a member of the Board of Education for a year and a half. ways been good. Q.—Were you present at the next meeting of the Board after the presentation of the article to the Council?

Mr. Van Arman objected on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. O'Brien offered to prove that at the meeting the question of the charges came up, and the President inquired whether it would not be proper to appoint a committee to investigate the charges in whole or in part, and that Mr. Reed stood up and refused to consent to the appointment or take any notice of the charges, branding the author of them as a sneak and a coward.

coward.

The Court did not know of any rule under which that was admissible. [Laughter.]

Mr. Van Arman—Have you any more humbugs?

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. MAYOR COLVIN.
At the afternoon session, the hinge on which he case turns came to the surface, and it is not unlikely that the rulings of the Court have rendered a verdict of murder out of the question. At least the defense so claim. They do not even expect a verdict of manslaughter, but have strong hopes of an acquittal. The court was packed, and more ladies were in attendance, several of them being witnesses for the defense. The first witness put on the stand was ex-Mayor Colvin, who was examined by Mr. Swett. Q.—Is it true that Mrs. Sullivan had anything to do with getting from you or through you the appointment of her husband to his position as

cretary of the Board of Public Works? The Court thought it was competent. Witness-She did not to my knowledge. Mr. Reed said the admission of such testimony involved the investigation of the cluster of the charges, a side issue, and who lly immaterial.

Mr. Swett expected to show that deceased and Sullivan talked about the appointment—that is was a matter of controversy between them.

Mr. Van Arman couldn't see the relevancy of

The Court said it tended to show the state of the mind of the accused.

Mr. Van Arman remarked that if evidence was admissible on one side of an outside issue, it was upon the other. When would the trial end?

The Court admitted the testimony, since it was a part of the article.

Mr. Van Arman—We can only remonstrate Mr. van Arman—we can omly remonstrate against it.

Witness continued. She has not to my knowledge. She never made application to me to get her husband appointed, or wrote to me any communication in regard to it. If she did I never got it. She did not send any verbal compunication to me about it.

munication to me about it.

Q.—Did she ever send you any communication in regard to the Board of Education?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—What acquaintance had you with Mrs.

Sullivan?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—When was Mr. Sullivan appointed to his resition?

Objected to as irrelevant. The Court admitted it.

A.—I think in the early part of 1874.

Q.—When did you first meet Mrs. Sullivan?

Q.—When did you arst meet ars Sunivan:
Objected to; objection overruled.
A.—The first time I ever saw her was at the
dedication of the Second Regiment's hall on
the corner of Canal and some other street.
Q.—In whose company was she at the time?
Objected to.
The Court—It is as admissible as the rest

-She was in Sullivan's company. A.—She was in Sullivan's company.
Q.—Who introduced her to you!
The Court—I dont think that is material. Q.—What conversation did you have with her? Objected to.

Objected to.
The Court-I don't think I will allow you to o into details.
Q.—Did you ever meet her afterwards?
Objected to.
The Court—You may answer.
A.—I did on one occasion.
O.—Who was it?

A.—I did on one occasion.
Q.—When was it?
Objected to; objection overruled.
A.—It was about the time the decision was rendered on the Mayoraity question.
Q.—What did she say?
Objected to.
The Court—You cannot prove any conversations.

Mr. Swett proposed to show simply that they spoke to each other, and that that was the entire acquaintance between them.

The Court permitted it.

A.—I was in my office, the window was up, and Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan came along, and he congratulated me, and she did also. That was all the conversation I had with her; and those are the only two instances I ever met her to my knowledge.

knowledge.
Q.—Did you know her before her marriage?
Objected to.
The Court—I don't think it is material.
Q.—Did she ever approach you or try to approach you in regard to school matters or the appointment of members of the Board of Education to say member!

appointment of memors of the state of the st

There was no cross-examination. There was no cross-examination.

FLORENCE T. SULLIVAN.

Florence T. Sullivan sworn: I live at No. 378
Oak street. The defendant is my brother. On
the 7th of August I was at home until about 7
o'clock. My brother came home and asked me
to order a carriage for the purpose of going
down-town to the newspaper offices with his
wife.

Mr. Van Arman wanted that stricken out, and

wife.

Mr. Van Arman wanted that stricken out, and it was done.

Witness resumed: I got a carriage and drove to the corner of Oak and State streets. Mrs. Sullivan was with me. We started with the intention of going to the newspaper offices. We met my brother at the corner of State street, and he got into the carriage, and we went to Hanford's, No. 267 Oak street. He asked if it were best for him to go, and finally he said he would go and see if Hanford would not give a written retraction. He asked me to get out to be a witness if he refused. Mrs. Sullivan remained in the carriage. My brother and I went up the steps, and he asked a lady if Mr. Hanford lived there. She said he did, and pointed him out on the sidewalk. My brother approached him, and asked him if his name was Hanford. He said "Yes." My brother then pulled a communication out of his pocket, and seid to him: "This is part of an article that was read in the Council to-night, assailing my wife, and I want to know if you are the author." Hanford hesitated at first, and then said he did'nt want to answer. My brother said, "Van Osdel says you are the author," and Hanford said, "If you know who the author is there is, no necessity for asking me," My brother said, "Van Osdel says you are the author," and Hanford said, "If you know who the author is there is, no necessity for asking me," My brother said, "Mr. Hanford, I either want you to prove what you have said, or to retract it." Hanford didn't say anything. My brother said, "What would you think of me if I should assault your wife, or even you, and then you come to me in a gentlemanly manner and ask me to retract or furnish

proof, and I should refuse? Now, Mr. Hanford, do you refuse? I want you to give me the proofs now or retract." Hanford said he was the judge of when the proper time w.k to give proof. My brother then said, "Do you refuse?" and Hanford said "I do;" and then my brother called him a dog. Both their hands were then thrown up, and they scuffled for a while and then both fell down—tripped, I think—my brother on top. Mr. McMullen, who had been talking to Mrs. Sullivan in the carriage, turned around and took hold of my brother. Mrs. Sullivan jumped out and screamed, "For God's sake, Alec, don't hurt him." That was after they fell. I rushed to Mrs. Sullivan, and took hold of her arm. Hanford got up, and he struck her. I had turned toward my brother and was attracted by a scream from her, and turned around and saw Hanford strike her. She said, "Why, the scoundrel is striking me." I saw him strike her either in the face or neck. She did not seem to be doing anything except standing when he struck her. She seemed to be going to the rescue of my brother. I took hold of her, and shoved her into the carriage. Hanford rushed in the direction of my brother, and I heard a pistol shot, and I turned around and saw Hanford lying on the grass. I did not strike anybody or attempt to. Mrs. Sullivan had got out of bed the day before. She had been confined to her bed for three or four days. She had a doctor sometimes twice a day. She was very weak. That is the reason I confined myself to her. She did not strike anybody or attempt to. I do not know whether Hanford's fists were shut or not. I did not hear my brother make any threats or use any hostile expression that night.

er make any threats or use any hostile expres-sion that night.

Q.—Was there any intention so far as you know to engage in a row!
Objected to, because the witness did not know what his brother's intentions were.
The Court—He cannot swear to his brother's

intentions.
Q.—What was your intention when you started from the house?
Mr. Van Arman objected.
The Court—How many views you take of the same question!
Mr. Van Arman—That is my business, your
Honor. I have my views.
The Court—The declaration is as much a part as the going.

And it was admitted.

And it was admitted.
Q.—What did your brother go for?
Objected to.
Q.—What was said when you started?
Objected to.
Mr. Swett wanted to show that Sullivan came

Mr. Swett wanted to show that Sullivan came home and a conversation arose as to his mission, and he (Swett) claimed, after determining to do a specific thing, what was said in the execution of it was a part of the act of doing it.

The Court decided it was competent.

A.—My brother said Hanford lived at No. 267 Oak street. One of us remarked it must be near here—our house—and he said We had better all go there, and then we can go down-town afterwards; and we told the driver to go to Oak street. My brother was in the habit of carrying a pistol.

afterwards; and we told the driver to go to Oak street. My brother was in the habt of carrying a pistol.

The Court—For what time prior to this affair? A.—For the last six years. We have been together during that time.

Q.—Do you know of any difficulty that was threatened upon him on account of certain articles against gamblers he had written for the papers? A.—Yes. He told me he had been obliged to carry a rivolver.

**Cross-examined:* I am 21 years old. I was at home when my brother came. He staid about ten minutes. I do not know that my brother commenced the fight with Mr. Hanford. Both appeared to strike about the same time. I do not know where Hanford struck him. I was excited on account of the occurrence. No one hall hold of Mr. Hanford when he struck Mrs. Sullivan. A man had hold of him immediately after he got up, before the blow.

RUDOLPH RISSMAN

sworn: I live at No. 308 Sedgwick street. Am a barkeeper. On the 7th of August I was standing on the corner of Clark and Oak streets. I saw parties scuffing, and a man strike a woman. I ran toward them, and tumbled over a fire-hydrant. When I got up and brushed off my clothes I heard a pistol-shot, and I went to the place and helped carry a man into the house. Mrs. Sullivan is the lady who was struck. I could not swear it was Hanford who struck her, but I have no doubt about it. I could not tell where the blow struck—on the face or shoulder. I did not know any of the parties at the time.

Cross-examined: My wife and a Miss Mark were with me. Miss Mark is my cousin. I don't know whether her name is Lena or Lillie. She went a little ahead of us down the street. I could not say how Mrs. Sullivan was dressed. It was about a minute after the blow was struck when the shot was fired. It was not cloudy at the time. The sun was shining on the street. No one had hold of Hanford when he struck the blow. I did not see the driver of the carriage, or the lady get in or out of the carriage. I carried Hanford into his bedroom.

Q.—Have you received any money from any

room.
Q.—Have you received any money from any person since that time? A.—No, sir. I went to the Coroner the next morning, and told him what I had seen. what I had seen.

MRS. RISSMAN
was called, and testified that she saw a hand raised to strike a lady, but whether it struck her she could not say. Her cousin was on the corner, and could see the fighting just as well as she could. A man was standing close to the man who struck the lady. The blow descended on the woman

DB. W. C. HUNT
sworn: I live at No. 271 Chicago avenue. Am
a physician. I have lived in Chicago twenty-six
years. I know Mr. and Mrs Sullivan. I was
called to attend her a short time before the killing of Hanford. She had an attack of acute

dysentery.
This line of testimony was objected to since it did not appear that Hanford knew her condition.

The Court—It bears upon the question of the purpose of going there. It might be argued to the jury that if a man was going to commit a murder he wouldn't take his sick wife with him.

Q.—What was her condition after the shooting?
Objected to, as it would be extraordinary if she were not prostrated.

Mr. Swett claimed that the evidence would il-

Mr. Swett claimed that the evidence would illustrate her condition generally.

The Court—The question is, What was her condition at the time?

Witness answered: She was prostrated and excited. The last time I saw her before the homicide was the Saturday preceding. I observed on the day atter it that there was a contusion on her cheek bone. Mr. Sullivan knew her condition before the homicide.

Cross-examined: I did not go to see her Sunday because she was a great deal better. I do not think it strange that she was under a great state of excitement after the shooting. She did not complain of her cheek.

ot complain of her cheek. of No. 398 North Dearborn street, testified that the left side of Mrs. Sullivan's face was red and swollen on the night of the tragedy, and that e was nervous and excited. ned: I did not say anything to the loctor about it, though I considered her seri-

ously hurt.

Miss Green swore to the same, adding that
the redness was observable for three or four vs. Redmond Prindiville corroborated them. J. Crocker Brown, of Niles, Mich. (formerly of New Mexico), testified that he had known Sullivan since 1868, and, so far as he knew his

eputation, he was a peaceable man. Frank P. Bliss testified to the same effect, as THOMAS BRENAN.

Thomas Brenan was then called: I am cashier in the City Treasurer's office; was in the Council on the 7th of August during the discussion about the members of the Board of Education. I was not there when Hanford's communication was presented. It was some time in the afternoon, between 4 and 5. I heard portions of it read, and the discussion that ensued. I saw Sulliyan that afternoon at the foot of the

the afternoon, between 4 and 5. I heard portions of it read, and the discussion that ensued. I saw Sullivan that afternoon at the foot of the stairs leading to the Council Chamber, going up. I had a conversation with him about the character of the document.

Q.—Did you tell him anything about what its effect was?
Objected to.

Mr. O'Brien proposed to show that the witness told Sullivan that an attack had just been made in the Council upon his wife, involving her character, and that it embraced a definite charge against her chastity.

The Court—You propose to show that he (Sullivan) was not prescut at the reading?

Mr. O'Brien—Yes, as an explanation of his going to Hanford's house.

Mr. Van Arman contended that if such testimony was admitted, then anything that might have been said to Sullivan in the streets or elsewhere which might be supposed to have had any influence upon his mind would be admissible, and there would be no rule regarding the admissibility of evidence except the bare discretion of the Court.

admissibility of evidence except the bare dis-cretion or the Court.

Mr. Swett cited a Michigan case to show that Mr. Swett cited a Michigan case to show that such testimony was admissible.

The Court had no doubt about it. The case was one entire transaction from the time the article was read until it terminated in the tragedy at the house. The jury could not pass upon the motive, without having the facts. The case could not be enopped up, and tried by what occurred at the house. One eye could not be shut, and the case looked at with the other. He did not care about decisions of cases. I was a matter of common sense, and material to determine how the defendant. came to go to the house,—what his motive was. It was vital in the case. Nothing could bear more upon it than to know how he understood and

acted upon it,—how he had a right to understand it. In order to do that, all the circumstances must be given. The case could not be narrowed so close as to exclude the reasonable ingredients which must go to the jury.

Mr. Reed—Does your Honor decide it is vital on the question of justification?

The Court—Vital on the question as to whether he had malice against the man, and went for the purpose of assaulting him.

Mr. Reed—Is it necessary to have that shown in order to make him guilty of murder?

The Court—Will you pledge yourself not to make an argument that he went there for that purpose?

purpose?
Mr. Reed—I make no pledges about anything.
Mr. O'Brien-He wants to shut our mouth, and then argue the question.

Mr. Reed—Your Honor doesn't know what I

Mr. Reed—Your Honor doesn't know what I shall say.

The Court—It is the duty of the Court to admit competent evidence that has a bearing upon the case.

Mr. Reed—Your Honor decided that it was vital to the case—said in the presence of the jury that if what Brenan told him was true—that the article attacked the chastity of his wife,—he was justified in killing him. That is the inference!

ference?

The Court—I didn't say anything of the kind that, if he went there without the intention of killing him, it was vital to the question of malice.

Mr. Reed—If he had the intention in his heart to kill him, it is competent for the prosecution

The Court—But it is competent for the prosecution to prove it.

The Court—But it is competent for the other side to show that this paper, was damaging to his wife, and, therefore, he concluded to keep it out of the papers, and went to the house for that purpose. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Brien—That is the only object we have in view.

in view.

Mr. Reed—This applause has occurred three or four times, and your Honor has not rebuked it. I think it is unseemly.

The Court—It is entirely improper. They applyed to me tide. applauded your side.

Mr. Reed—It was so faint then I didn't hear it.
Mr. Swett—The first applause was called forth
by a remark you made about something being a

by a remark you made about something being a lie. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed—Have you filled the court with your friends since?

Mr. O'Brien—Our friends have as good a right to applaud as yours have.

The Court—Nobody has any business to applaud in a court-room. It is very improper.

Witness continued: 1 met Sullivan that afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock. I had a conversation with him and told him that a conversation with him, and told him that a locument had been read in the Council that

document had been read in the Council that I thought was an infamous attack upon his wife. I do not remember that he said anything. He went up-stairs immediately. His reputation for peace and order is good so far as I know.

**Charles W. Northup, at one time city editor of the Times, testified to Sullivan's good character, and added that he was a reporter for that paper, and his duties required him to be out until about midnight. He knew nothing about his carrying a revolver.

C. B. Holmes, of the West Side Railway Company, Dr. John Guerin, and P. C. McDonald also gave the defendant a good character for peaceableness and quietness.

Mr. Moran said that counsel for the defense desired to consult as to the other witnesses, and suggested that the Court adjourn.

Whereupon the Court at half-past 4 adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The defense will put the defendant upon the stand at the opening of Court, and, after a few

stand at the opening of Court, and, after a few more witnesses have testified to his character and habit of carrying a pistol, will close their IN MEMORIAM. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—The ceremonie

attending the unveiling of the Witherspoon statue, on the Centennial grounds, were begun at 1 o'clock to-day, in the presence of probably 25.000 people, principally Presbyterians, who had assembled on the Landsdowne drive during

25.000 people, principally Fresbyterians, who had assembled on the Landsdowne drive during the morning.

The Moderator of the Synod of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Breed, presided and conducted the exercises, assisted by the Rev. Thomas McCauley, D. D., the Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D. Li. D., and the hymn, "All people that on earth do dwell," was announced by the Rev. Dr. W. O. Johnston.

The Rev. Henry C. McCook read the history of the effort to erect the monument.

The contents of the corner-stone were announced, and the inscriptions on the monument were recited, after which the statue was unveiled by D. W. Woods, Esq., a grandson of Dr. Witherspoon.

After the singing of the hymn, "God bless our native land," announced by the Rev. J. Addison Henry, His Excellency Joseph D. Biedle, the Governor of the State of New Jersey, delivered the oration.

The presentation of the statue to the Park Commissioners was made by the Hon. Ross Snowden, LL.D., and it was accepted by Mr. John Welch.

RELIGIOUS. MOODY and SANKEY

SUNDAY ANNOUNCEMENT For the GREAT TABERNACLE. Monroe and Franklin-sts.

Eight o'clock—Lecture to Christian Workers.
Tickets FREE at the Y. M. C. A.
Four o'clock—Meeting for Men and Women.
No Tickets required.
At 7: 30 o'clock—Gospel-meeting for all.
No Tickets required.
Mr. MOODY will preach, and Mr. SANKEY will
ling, assisted by the Tabernacle Choir of 300 voices.
Doors open one hour before each service.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE, The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, cailing at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorier route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells.) will sail from pler No. 48, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:
St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Oct. 22, 8 a. m. St. Laurent, Lacheanez, Saturday, Oct. 22, 8 a. m. St. Laurent, Lacheanez, Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 p. m. France, Trudelle, Saturday, Nov. 4, 75 a. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, \$10 to \$120, according to accommodation. Second, \$72. Third cabin, \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates, Steerage \$26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN. Agent, 55 Broadway.
Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-St., Agent for Chicago.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY, STATE OF VIRGINIA. Thursday, Oct. 19 STATE OF VIRGINIA. Thursday, Oct. 26 And every alternate Thursday thereafter, Cabins, \$90, \$65 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, \$1.10 to \$125, currency. Second Gabin, \$45. Return Tickets, \$25, currency. Second Gabin, \$45. Return Tickets, \$80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

New York and Glasgow:
ANCHORIA, Oct. 21, 7 a m ETHIOPIA, Nov. 4, 7 a m
CALIFORNIA. Oct. 22, 1 pm | VICTORIA, Nov. 11, 1 p m
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabins, 865 to 880. Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$28.
New York and London:
AUSTRALIA. Oct. 22, noon | ELYSIA... Nov. 4, 7 a m
Cabins \$55, to \$70; Steerage, \$29.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
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NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

THE QUEEN, Oct. 21, 7:30a | SPAIN.......Nov. 4, 7 a m
ITALY, Oct. 28, 2:00 p m | ENGLAND, Nov. 11, 1 p. 1 FRANCE. Oct. 21, 7:30 s. m. | CANADA, Oct. 28, 2 p. m. Cabin passage, 855, 860, and 870 currency. Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$26, currency. Dratts for Et and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 5100; second cabin, 530, gold; steerage, 530 currency. For freight or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line

AMERICAN LINE. PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL. Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES. General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

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BUSINESS CARD.

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McCORMICK HALL.

TO-NIGHT. 'Such a Sight Never Seen." The excitement

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING MATCH, for \$1,000 a side and the Championship of the

AMUSEMENTS.

MONS. THEABAUD BAUER PROF. WILLIAM MILLER. Best three in five falls. In addition to the above, the two Champ the World.

TOM ALLEN AND JIM MACE. and the Light Weight Champ BARNEY AARON and BILLY EDWARDS. will entertain the spectators with a GRAND AS-SAULT AT ARMS.

Remember you will never have a chance to see such a combination as this again.

The Six Champions of the World Together in One Night.

Prices 50c, 75c and \$1. No charge for securing seats. Seats can be secured at Julius Baner & Co.'s, State and Monroe; Root & Sons, 156 State-st., and all the principal hotels.

Secure your seats at once, and avoid the rush a

McCORMICK HALL.

Miss Jennie Busk GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY

2 P. M. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., Clark and LaSalle. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......PI WILL E. CHAPMAN **EMERSON'S** CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

Week commencing Oct. 16. First appearance of BIL. LOURTWRIGHT. Bob Hart's Lecture on "Astronomy," and original sketch of "A Silpery Day." The programme entirely new this week. Friday, Oct. 20, Benefit of C. S. Fredericks. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

POSITIVE SUCCESS OF MR. JOSEPH MURPHY AS DAN O'HARA, In Marsden's new Irish Drama of

KERRYGOW Every Tableau encored nightly. Saturday Matinee-KERRY GOW. ADELPHI THEATRE.

This Saturday, Grand Matinee at 2 p. m. SUPERLATIVE PROGRAMME An unequaled list of stars. Harry Montague, Josephine Shanley, Sheehan and Jones, Goss and Fox, Victoria Repnolds, and a host of others. Each performance will conclude with the sterling frama, "A BRANDED WOMAN." To-morrow, Sunday, Ladles' Night.

NEMESIS; or, The Brigands of Chicago. HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House

Hooley's Minstrels! Hooley's Minstrels! Hooley's Minstrels! The Shining Lights of the Profession! Increased Attraction This Week! This Week! Twenty-eight Brilliant Artists. Little Mac, Billy Rice, Fayette Welch. First appearance of the Great California Comedian, Mr. GEORGE RICHARDS, in his great character act "Fiewey-Fiewey." The Most Mirthful Entertainment in the city. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15 p. m. DANCING. Union Hail, 181 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Grand Soirce every Saturday evening. Tickets, 50 cents. N. B.—Juvenile Class meets every Saturday at 2 p. m. Terms to suit the times. J. A. WEDG-WOOD, Professor of Dancing.

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At the late are of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. \$50,000 worth of Men's and Boys Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day not il closed, at 168 South Clark-st., Chicago, III. Jobbers will find it to their advantage to exam-

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during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book contain-ing full information sent on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st. New York. ALEX FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Stokers. No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make for easoners desirable investments of large or small amount atocks of a legitimate character, which frequently ay from five to twenty times the amount invested very thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiates traverable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long a desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free.

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wery moderate charges.

The Colleges are one mile apart, and are both supplied with an able staff of experienced resident HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS). \$250 per annum, including all charges.

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FACING RESERVOUR PARK.
ENGLISH, FEENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 27.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS. AN NORMAN INSTITUTE. 212 West Fifty-intit-st., facing Central Park.
Unequaled for beauty and healthfulness.
This English, Classical, French, and German Family
and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21,
1876. Its Circular, giving full information, will be fur-

ished on application.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D.,
MADAME VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies, 167 Madison-av., New York, Will reopen September 28. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mile. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and chifdren, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st.. New York. / Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above. RYE SEMINARY, Rye. N. Y. .. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MADAME O. DA SILVA

WINTER RESORTS. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS, Now open. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information apply to JAMSS LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway. New York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY. CONTENTS.

FOR NOVEMBER

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DUDLEY WINTHROP MOORE. The third edition of this thrilling and fascinating story is now ready. Price 50 cents. Sold by deal-ers, or sent post-paid by the Publishers, AMER-ICAN NEWS CO., New York. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket-office, 87 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. ‡ Daily. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Tansas City & Denver Fast Ex. *12:30 p. m. * 3:30 p. m. t. Louis & Springfield & Texas. *9:00 a. m. *8:05 p. m. t. Louis, Springfield & Texas. *9:00 p. m. *7:40 a. m. *eoris Day Express. *9:00 p. m. *4:05 p. m. *eoris Day Express. *9:00 p. m. *8:05 p. m. *eoris Asokuk & Burlington *9:00 p. m. *8:05 p. m. *hicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. *9:00 a. m. *8:05 p. m. *treator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex. *12:30 p. m. *3:30 p. m. *oliet & Dwight Accommdat *5:00 p. m. *9:20 a. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 33 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. | Leave. | Arrive. Wisconsin & Minnesota Taro 10:00a. m. 4:00p. m. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express. 5:00p. m. 11:00a. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Taro 7:00 p. m. 17:00a. m. 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. P. nd Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Pra-u Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winons ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD, oot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Leave. | Arrive.

St. Louis Express 8:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line 8:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex. 8:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex. 8:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Night Express 8:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Peoris and Keckuk Express 8:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Dibuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
Dibuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:30 p. m. 7:355 a. m.
Climan Passenger 4:56 p. m. 9:25 a. m. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59
Clark-st., and at depots.

City ... 9:50 a. m. 3:45 p. m. Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha. 10:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m. Athison & St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m. Altrora Passenger ... 3:15 p. m. 7:55 a. m. 7:55 a. m.

• Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE. Ticket Offices. 83 Clark-st.. Palmer Hou Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive.

pay Express—Pullman Draw-ing-Room Siceping Cars. to New York without change. Atlantic Express—Pullman PalaceDrawing-Room Sicep-ing Cars and Hotel Cars...... 5:03 p. m. 8:10 p. m. CHICAGO & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Arrive. | Depart. Elgin Passenger. Byron Passenger. Elgin Passenger. Turner Park Pass 8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG. Pt. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacine, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:52 a. m. \$ 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. * 8:10 p. m. 9:55 p. m. \$ 4:40 a. m. Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive. maha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex *10:00 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. eru Accommodation. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:35 a. m. ight Express. * 10:00 p. m. \$ 6:50 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. Ilwankee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted lay Boat don't leave until ... rand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon. of Grand Berton Hartor tri-weekly 11 p. m. or St. Joseph and Benton Hartor tri-weekly 11 p. m. or Green Bert and Lake Superior. Friday.... 7 p. m. or Thursday and Thursday and Thursday and 9 p. m. of Thursday and 9 p. m.

THE ARMY OF THE PLATTE.

ARMS OF THE PLATTE, CAMP ON AMPHIBIOU

especially raw recruits for the Fifth Cavalry. And here might it be said that not only are the

recruits raw, but the backs of many of their horses also. The average recruit has got to go through many trials and tribulations before he is thoroughly imbued with the idea that in riding it is much better for the man and horse

to sit erect in the saddle, and not lounge all over it from cantle to pommel. This is usually taught him after many miles of weary marching

COL. MILLS' "RASHNESS."

It is somewhat amusing to us who are in the field to read the strictures made by a number of newspapers on Col. Mills for his "rashness" in the affair of Slim Buttes. This is notably

the case with the Washington Evening Herald, a journal that professes to take a special inter-

est in the army, but yet appears to be particu-larly blind to the first duty of a soldier. When Col. Mills first discovered the presence of the Minneconjou village, he could not tell whether it numbered thirty or 300 lodges, or whether it

was anything but a hunting-party. Gruard, the guide, owing to the conformation of the ground,

guide, owing to the conformation of the ground, was unable to get near enough to count the tepees. This was at half-past 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 8. After consulting with his officers, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that the command should be drawn back far enough to render their discovery by the enemy out of the question, and then attack at daybreak on the following morning.

Col. Mills did not send them to Gen. Crook, for several reasons:

The packers and renderers charged with allowing their establishments to be run so as to make them nuisances, come before Justice Summerfield for trial this morning.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 60 degrees; 10 a. m., 51; 12 m, 67; 3 p. m., 71; 8 p. m., 61. Baromat 8 a. m., 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.40.

The body of an unknown man was found on to body of an annual train of the Pittsburg, accinnate & St. Louis Road, which arrived at by yesterday morning at the depot corner of inton and Carroll streets. Death had eviently been caused by a blow received while assing under a bridge, and such was the Corocr's jury's vertict. The deceased was about by years of age, five feet eight inches in height, ark hair, smooth face, and was dressed in eavy boots, brown pants, gray vest, and blue last.

The gospel ship Glad Tidings, which left here last summer, for a cruise up the lakes, arrived home last night. The Captain and crew are in the best of health. The original destination of the little vessel was the Beaver Islands, where, it was thought, a vast amount of good would accrue from missionary work among the Indians, and such sailors as might stray along. But the gospel ship did not reach the islands on account of the lateness of the season. Capt. Bundy, however, made good his promises by visiting several out-of-the-way places, where he found attentive audiences of wood-choppers, fishermen, sailors, Indians, etc., etc. He also visited Milwaukee, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Port Washington, Washington Harbor, and Menominee. The gospel ship is now being stripped, and will lay up here during the winter. Capt. Bundy will prosecute his missionary work among the sailors this winter in Chicago.

THE CITY-HALL

The police review has been postponed till Tuesday afternoon.

The Treasurer yesterday redeemed about \$30,000 in past-due certificates.

Six firemen who have served their term-

cegularly on the force.

City-Engineer Chesbrough met with a slight accident while getting out of a buggy Thursday, and is now lame in consequence.

The Superintendent of Police has issued an order that every man connected with the police force be supplied with a copy of the "Laws and Ordinances in Relation to Gambling," compiled by Corporation Counsel, Anthony. The Superintendent also orders all policemen to read the laws carefully and harmonize their actions with them.

Both of the new engines at the West Side Water-Works are in running order and give great satisfaction. They made the water flow over the top of the 166-foot stand-pipe, which is sixteen feet higher than required by the contract. Only a partial connection was made with the service-pipes of the city, and the effect will not be noticed in private dwellings for a few days yet. A test will soon be made in earnest to see if the engines fill the bill.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Grand Jury is still grinding away at minor cases. Its industry has not yet been

The "Ring" Commissioners are elated over the decision of Judge Farwell in the Courtuse stone matter, and it is given out that the riolat-waiker-McNeil contract will be signed i sealed Monday.

and sealed Monday.

The Hospital Committee was on a visit to the new Hospital yesterday. Besides taking a carefully-prepared dinner, the several members loitered around the premises and discussed the importance of some improvements.

A man by the name of Gallagher, who was taken from the County Jail to the Insane Asylum as pertially demented, committed suicide Wednesday. He broke a window with his head, and with the fragments of glass cut his breast and abdomen to such an extent as to almost expose his heart.

The Ruckingham claim against the Walker

The Buckingham claim against the Walker state is still undecided, to give the attorneys time to present other points. The Court yesterday intimated, however, if it appeared that the claimant had any rights, that he would not be inclined to allow him for salary more than \$4,000 per year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ing order at Nos. 119 and 121 LaSalle

Capt. Kitwood, the evangelist, will conduct a lospel service at Trinity Methodist Church to-norrow night in furtherance of the Moody re-

The Chicago Congregational Association will hold a special meeting in connection with the pastors' meeting at the Grand Pacific Monday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D., will give a free lec-ture to ladies at the parlors of the First Congre-gational Church, corner of Ann and Washing-ton streets, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Sub-ject: "The Importance of Physical Culture."

ct: "The Importance of Physical Culture."

The Woman's Board of Missions of the Inteor, will hold its eighth annual meeting in the
nion Park Church, Wednesday and Thursday,
ov. 1 and 2. Those desiring entertainment
ill send their names to Mrs. Joseph Haven, 90

Varren avenue. The principal railroads cenering in Chicago will return for one-fifth fare
elegates who have paid full fare coming.

LOCAL LETTERS.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GO, Oct. 19.—I have been many times ted in discussions on religious subjects have been carried on from time to time which have been carried on from time to time through the medium of your Sunday edition, and I believe that such discussions will result in benefit to those who are willing to lay aside their prejudices and candidly listen to argu-ments for and against the theories which they may regard as truth; for, as there are many

may regard as truth; for, as there are many different opinions among us, it is evident that a great number of people must be more or less in error. But while a newspaper discussion may be profitable, it would seem to me that still more benefit may be derived if people of opposing sentiments will meet together for the purpose of hearing each others ideas set forth, with the Scriptural foundation upon which such ideas are based.

Believing that such a meeting, properly conducted, would do good, a number of persons in this city have resolved to make an effort to establish one (which will be duly advertised), where all professed Bible believers, of every sect and denomination, may meet on equal terms. It will, therefore, very properly be termed the "Non-Sectarian Bible-Meeting," and it is hoped that, through the free expression of thought which its short lectures and ample criticisms will evolve, many will come to see

those who desire to attend can do so with absenting themselves from their usual es of worship. these ideas meet with your favor I should abliged if, with your customary liberality, would insert this letter in your correspond-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Onicaso, Oct. 20.—In your paper of the 17th ast., in the paragraph in relation to building ermits, you have the following: "Mercy Hospermits, you have the following: "Mercy Hospital, a one-story brick structure (for dissecting purposes), 2x32 feet," etc. This implies an error particularly objectionable to those interested in Mercy Hospital. The proposed building is for a vault or dead-house, for the temporary reciption and care of the dead previous to burial. The Hospital has no use for a dissecting-room. If you will insert this correction in your paper you will much oblige. Yours truly, N. S. Davis,

Physician to Hospital.

CRIMINAL.

ert Jellie, after vainly trying to dispose of sterfeit \$5 note in various Halsted street s, ran into the arms of Officer James Ray, om he was lovingly carried to the Madison

while attempting to sell the goods on Randolph street. The Madison Street Station contains

him.

Detectives Scott and Osterman yesterday arrested four notorious pickpockets, who registered as follows at the Central Station, where they were booked for vagrancy: William McMahon, alias "Rooney"; John Conners, alias "Cat Burns"; George Gibson, alias "Reddy"; and Joseph McCarthy.

Barbara Ditman appeared before Justice Haines yesterday on complaint of George H. Young, who says that Barbara stole feathers, etc., from Mrs. Young, mother of the complainant, and that the feathers, etc. were worth about \$200. In default of \$500 ball, Barbara went to jail to await trial at 2 p. m. to-day.

Edward McMullen was arrested last night on

went to jail to await trial at 2 p. m. to-day.

Edward McMullen was arrested last night on West Madison street, at the instigation of P. F. Ryan, of No. 286 West Madison street. Some weeks ago Ryan was robbed of several articles, and last night he ran across McMullen while he was trying to dispose of them. Harry Neal is at present under bond for the same robbery.

Detective Steele yesterday captured two of a gang of young thieves from in front of Mandel's store on State street, and two more of the gang were captured later in the day by Officer Shandley. They gave the uames of John Williams, Robert Wilson, George Wilson, and David Webber.

Henry Bonner, a notorious yasgrant and sneak

Henry Bonner, a notorious vagrant and sneak thief, yesterday fell a wictin to Detectives Lan-sing and Flynn. Recently Bonner has changed his vocation to hall-thievery, and in this line has captured some valuable overcoats from pri-vate residences. A salesman employed in the Stewart dry-goods store, residing at No. 666 West Adams street, is the chief witness against

Yesterday morning Cornclius O'Donnell was detected in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Augusta Schwolo, of No. 587 Taylor street, while the latter was awaiting a car on the corner of LaSaile and Madison streets. Mr. N. Schmitt, a bootmaker at No. 179 Madison street, noticed the act, and at once surprised the thief. After a short scuffle Schmitt was thrown, but the timely arrival of an officer prevented the thief's escape. Justice Summerfield fined him \$50 for the disturbance, in default of which he went to the House of Correction.

went to the House of Correction.

Before Justice Foote yesterday appeared Frank Blackburn, colored, with the complaint that John Green and Ed Ferguson, both colored, had enticed him into the gambling-house No. 189 Fourth avenue, kept by Rodney Holmes, also colored. While testifying and speaking about the gambling-house, Blackburn said, "No honest man would go into it." Is that so?" asked the Court. "Yes, sir," replied Blackburn. Then said the Judge, "Out of your own mouth will I convict you, thou wicked servant. I fine you \$25." Ferguson was discharged, and Green got \$25. James McNicholas, one of a sewer-building

Ferguson was discharged, and Green got \$25.

James McNicholas, one of a sewer-building firm in this city, yesterday stood up before Justice Summerfield, a self-convicted thief. Deputy-Supt. Dixon related a story which he had worried out of McNicholas, to the effect that he, together with a contractor named Breed, had put up a job to rob James Howard in a saloon on Adams street. Breed escaped with at least \$1,000 of the plunder, and has not since been captured, while McNicholas was caught shortly after the commission of the deed, and upon his person was found \$300, the balance of the money. He was held in \$2,000 bail to the Criminal Court.

SUBURBAN.

HIGHLAND PARK. The new chapel for Trinity (Episcopal) Church is approaching its completion, much to the satisfaction of the congregation. Their spirit of enterprise and perseverance is commendable. They have worshiped in an inconvenient hall for the past three years, all the time accumulating funds as best they could to build. After the erection of the building it was found that they complete it, and after exhausting the money on hand they promptly decided to suspend opera-tions until the means were provided to make up the deficiency.

the deficiency.

Mrs. Laura E. Dainty, of this city, has come to their assistance by undertaking to give an entertainment, which will take place at the chapel of Trinity Church, Chicago, Thursday evening, Nov. 16, the entire net proceeds of which will be applied to the completion of the chapel.

chapel.

This entertainment will be given under the patronage of the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren and the Rev. Drs. Sullivan of Trinity, Locke of Grace, Warren of St. Marks, and Harris of St.

An entertainment was given in the Oakland Congregational Church on Oakwoods boule-vard. Thursday evening, by the children of the vard. Thursday evening, by the children of the Sunday-school. It consisted of Gypsy and Highland dances, tableaux, recitations, and vocal and instrumental duets, and finished with an astronomical allegory, which represented the various groups of stars, planets, etc., in full costume. Fully 160 children took part in the entertainment. Among them were Tilla Clark, Frances Ladue, Grace Bliss, Agrie and Allie Mitchell, Mand Butler, Eluzia Fairchild, Jessie Ford, Nettie Morphy, Julia Cozzens, Libbie Anderson, Florence Mitchell, Josie Clark, Belle Brownell. Nellie Smith, Masters Arthur Peal, Johnny Norton, Charlie Norton, Willie Courser, Sam Alexander, Storrs, Calkins, and Eddie Dickinson. The entertainment passed off very pleasantly. At the end it was announced that owing to the request of many the programme would be repeated Tuesday night.

The Ellia Avenue Music-Hall was very well attended last evening at the presentation of "Married Life," by the J. F. F. Dramatic Club, the audience numbering fully 200 people, and embraced in that number two aspirants for the position of United States Senator, one who wishes to go to the State Legislature, and others of equal note too numerous to mention. The parts were all played unusually well. This entertainment will be repeated this evening, and all lovers of dramatic representations will be satisfied. The persons taking the parts have all been members of dramatic clubs, and part have acted on the regular stare. Sunday-school. It consisted of Gypsy and High-

Washingron, D. C., Oct. 21-1 a. m.-For the lake region, falling, followed by rising, barometer, southerly and westerly winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

				SERVATIONS. CHICA	go. (Oct. 20.
Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.49	60	70	S. E., fresh	.01	Threat'g
11:18 a. m.	29.39	61	82	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.31	68	51	S., brisk	.07	Fair.
9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	29, 35	62	48	S., fresh	.01	Lt. rain.

Maximum t			70: minimu		
\$77 B			ICAGO, Oct.		
Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather
Alpena	. 29.53	50	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
Chevenne		34	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Davenport			8. W., brisk		
Denver		41	W., gentle.		Fair.
Duluth		4N	N.E., fresh	.12	Cloudy.
Escanaba		- 50	g. brisk		
Gibson		52	R. gentle .		
Grand Haven Keokuk		58	S. E., fresh S. W., high.		
LaCrome		53	S. E. gentle		
Leavenworth		51	W., prisk		
Milwankoe		58	S.E., fresh.		
Omaha		55	W., gentle.		
Platte	. 29.31		N. W., briak	.45	Lt. rain.
Salt Lake	. 30.00	40	N. W., fresh		
Santa Fe	. 29.53	30	N. W., getle		

YELLOW FEVER.
SAVANNAH, III., Oct. 20.—Deaths

ent here, will give full partic

INDIANS.

Further Advices from Gen. Crook's Command.

The Men in Good Condition, but the Animals Unfit for

'Regulars" vs. Border-Volunteers-"Custer's Massacre" a Misnomer.

Warlike Virtues of the Sioux-Giving the Devil His Due.

Col. Mills' Alleged "Bashness" at Slim Buttes—A Defense of His Conduct.

Gen. Merritt's Expedition --- How It Is Composed, and What It Is to Do.

cessful Negotiations by the Black Hills Commission at Standing Rock.

MISSOURI RIVER MOVEMENTS. MISSOURI RIVER MOVEMENTS.
Sr. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—The Pioneer-Press'
Bismarck special says Gen. Sturgis, with eight
companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and a
section of artiller, moved south to-day on the
east side of the Missouri. Gen. Terry, with
four companies, moved south on the weat side.
Nobody knows where they are going. Whitney and others arrived from the Black Hills today, bringing the body of Dodge, killed by Indians in April. Maj. Smith arrived from
Tongue River to-day. The Indians recently
killed a herd of Government animals, numbering sixty, near Glendive.

GEN. CROOK'S COMMAND. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CAMP BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPE-DITION, FRENCH CREEK, Oct. 9, 1876.-We are

still here, waiting the good Lord and Gen. Crook only know for what; and, as both are equally reticent, we poor underlings have yet the enjoyment before us of having our curi-osity satisfied. Grain has been sent out from Laramie and Red Cloud; but the mules that hauled it ate the major portion of it before the train reached us, leaving but a very little for our hungry, worn, and jaded animals. The grass in this region is utterly uscless as food for stock; the frost has taken all the heart out of it, until there is nothing left but the woody fibre, which does not contain an ounce of nutriment to the ton. I know of some horses in the command that are actually in a worse condition than they were when we struck the Belle Fourche after that terrible march from the Heart River down. Of course, the weaker the stock become, the longer it is going to re-quire to put them in proper snape to take the field again. As they now are, it would be a waste of time to attempt an active campaign with this command, unless each regiment was

supplied with A REMOUNT THROUGHOUT. Strange to say, even a horse has a limit to its indurance, and we have about reached that point in ours. As for the men, they show that elasticity of spirits for which the average sol-dier is distinguished, and are now in as good condition, as far as their health and morale are concerned, as one could wish. Their morale has never been shaken. They have an abiding faith in themselves and in their immediate commanders, and would to-day go into action with as much elan as they did at Rosebud

be said on that subject.

And now another point connected with this James.

Trinity Church at Highland Park will be the centre of a large district, including Lake Forest. It at present has thirty-four communicants, who have done all this work so far within themselves. John C. Cushman and Edwin Robert Hall are the wardens, the former having officiated as Lay Reader by appointment of the Bishop during the past ten months. As soon as the church is completed and paid for they will all a Bactor.

Sioux war arises in my mind; that is, the many, and I almost said senseless, assertions of a certain class of newspapers that the "regular" army is not fit to fight Indians; and that a class of individuals to be found in our frontier settlements are just the feilows to give the redskins a rough handling. From some years' observation of both classes, I am free to say that the ordinary soldier to be found in the ranks of our army say that the ordinary soldier to be found in the ranks of our army is far superior for Indian service to the average class of frontier-citizens. The material of the "regulars" compares favorably with that to be found in any volunteer regiment during the War, and it is worked into shape for use in the field by drill and discipline—a drill, by the way.

field by drill and discipline,—a drill, by the way, which enables us to meet the Indians in the most advantageous manner. Even supposing that any considerable number of warlike borderers could be induced to go forth and fight the Sioux, their "natural disinclination to discipline" and "restlessness under restraint," which have been spoken of as though they were qualities worthy of praise, would render them A POSITVE NUISANCE, instead of an assistance, on the battle-field. The Chivington massacre at Sand Creek should in itself prevent the movement to employ volunteers from receiving the indorsement of the decent people of the country. The capture of twenty-one prisoners at Slim Buttes illustrates the discipline in the army. Gen. Crook had promised these people their lives if they came out and surrendered: they did so, and, although three dead men and thirteen wounded attested the deadly alm of their rifles, not a soldier suggested the propriety of murdering the prisoners. What would have been their fate if Crook had been at the head of a moticy collection of "volunteers," instead of the well-disciplined troops that he commanded! A reference to Sand Creek is all that is needed to answer that question in full. A nation pretending to be a Christian nation cannot afford to have its arms stained by such cruel butcheries. Even though the foe we fight are barbarously cruel, it will not, cannot? justify us in being barbarously cruel also.

And now another point: It seems to have become the habit in the East to speak of Custer's superb, though disasterous, battle of the Little Horn as "Custer's massacre." This is

A MISNOMER.

A massacre is the putting to death by violence of any considerable number of unresisting individuals. Custer led his gallant troops into the very jaws of destruction, as he had done time and time again in the past; but this last time even the godilike courage displayed by him and his soldiers could like brave soldiers, and were not massacred, but killed in action. He met the fate that any soldiers

mode of life; and, whilst we execrate the one, we should, in common honesty, give them reciti for the other.

As to their ability as warriors, no one who has ever seen the Sioux in battle can doubt it; they are superior to the Bedouin in arms and skill to use them, as they are unquestionably equal in courage and horsemanship. The one-soldier-to-five-Indian theory may be good as far as the Apaches and other tribes of that class are concerned, for they are physically and morally as much below the Sioux as the cayote is below the mountain lion in the scale of creation. They are miserably armed, too,—many of them having the

tune of from 2,000 to 3,000 warriors. It is not thought that the Red-Cloud Indians will join the hostiles in the face of approaching winter; but, as many of them did last spring without any particular inducement, they will do it again next April surely, if they have to choose between that and losing their ponies and rifles.

OCT. 13.—Gen. Merritt, with all the available men of the Fifth Cavalry, and a detachment of 60 men from the Second and 120 men from the Third Cavalry, left here this morning for the purpose of attacking a large camp of hostile Indians said to be at the forks of the Cheyenne River. The new horses which came up for the Fifth with their recruits, the other day, have been taken to remount the old and experienced soldiers of that regiment, as it is thought much better to have reliable veterans in the coming battle than new recruits. Gen. Merritt's column will thus number about 800 trained soldiers, mounted on the very best horses in the command, 400 of which are young and just purchased.

The Forks of the Cheyenne, which is said to be the objective point of the column, is about aixty-five miles in a bee-line farther east than this point, fifty miles farther north, and is probably be back on Dodge's old trail to Box. Elder, down Box-Elder to the mouth of Kamel-quo Creek, which they will follow down and out of the Hills to within a short distance of the Cheyenne River.

names was checked sufficiently to prevent any danger to our camp.

Lieut. Crawford, of the Third, and Lieut. Forbush, of the Fifth Cavalry, leave to-day for the "States," being detailed on recruiting service. Both officers have rendered good service in the past, and have thoroughly earned a season of rest.

of the Hills to within a short distance of the Cheyenne River.

AFTER THE DUTY that calls them to the forks of the Cheyenne is completed, the command will cross the Bad Lands on Harney's old trail, striking the White River at Wounded Knee Creek, and from thence march to Spotted-Tail Agency.

The detachments made from the Second and Third Cavalry are divided into three troops of sixty men each. The one from the Second is officered by Capt. Peale and Lieut. Hall; and the two from the Third by Capts. Monahamand Vroom, and Lieuts. Smead and King. Two pack-mules are allowed to each company, to carry cooking-utensils, etc.; and each man has with him on his horse 150 rounds of carbine and twelve rounds of pistol ammunition.

It is to be hoped that they will strike the enemy, and inflict a blow that will make the arm of the Government feared forever among the Sioux tribes. of rest.

Our train—the one that we left at the base of the Big-Horn Mountains on the morning of Aug, 5—reached us on the evening of the 4th inst. We are all pretty comfortable; but, as the clothing brought by the troops was intended only for a summer-campaign, there is still much needed to prevent actual suffering when the cold weather sets in in dead earnest. We have from an inch to an inch and a half of ice every night now; but we have plenty of pitch pine; that is a comfort, anyhow. CREEK, Oct. 12.—At last the first results of Congress' awakening appreciation of the needs of the army has reached us in the shape of 400

THE SHOUX COMMISSION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
STANDING ROCK, D. T., Oct. 12.—The Com missioners for treating with the Sioux Indians for the cesssion of the Black Hills to the Govfor the cesssion of the Black Hills to the Government arrived here on the night of the 9th. On the following day they met the Indians, and laid before the Chiefs the propositions of the United States. They were addressed most comprehensively by Bishop Whipple and Col. Manypenny, whose admirable treatment of the subject met with well-deserved universal approval. Upon the conclusion of these propositions by the Commissioners, the Indians were regaled with a feast, given by Capt. Johnson, the present Agent, and of which they partook withgreat gusto. heartily enjoying the banquet, great gusto, heartily enjoying the banquet, and at its conclusion dispersing in general good humor. Yesterday, the 11th, the Chiefs again met at the Agency, and, after an attempt on their part to detain the Commissioners several days, that they might talk over the subject with them, were finally induced to proceed with

Head-Chief of the Blackfeet band of Sioux, was the first speaker. His speech was statesmanlike, straightforward, practicable, and sensible-He consented to sell the Black Hills, but the Indians valued their country very highly. It was made for them, and they had no one to make them another country. These were the preliminary remarks, intended to show that the Government should pay liberally for the Black Hills. He frequently counseled with the Chiefs and Head-Men during his speech, and had the benefit of all their suggestions. When he came to their wants, and stated what they expected the "Great Father" to give them, his speech would have done credit to any civilized citizen of our own or any country. He was, of course, a little extravagant in his desires; but it may be that he will realize all of them. He wanted the Roman Catholic Church to retain the charge of the instruction of their children; that the present Trader should be removed, and one sent them who would sell goods to the Indians at the same rates as to the white men,—in fact, that they should have two or three Traders, instead of one monopolist; that they should have cows and bulls, mares and stallions, sheep, hogs, and all domestic animals, in pairs. His enumeration of the animals was very similar to the description of the menagerie of Noah's Ark. He also desired that his people might have mowing-machines, wagons, oxen, heavy plows, light plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., etc. For himself he wanted a light wagon for traveling fast. Antelope, another Chief, desired to have a carriage, to be used by him for communicating important news to his peepie. Head-Chief of the Blackfeet band of Sloux, was Col. Mills did not send them to Gen. Crook, for several reasons:

First—Hc did not know positively that the village numbered any very considerable number of lodges.

Second—A courier could not have reached Gen. Crook until late in the night, and the main column could not have come up until after daybreak.

Third—If the main column had been brought up, the chances are as ten to one that so large a force would have been discovered, and the Indians would have escaped.

If Col. Mills had acted with this fit-timed prudence, and sent back for Gen. Crook, how would it have looked to the army and to the people to see the fact published, that the senior Captain of the Third Cavalry, with 150 picked meu of his regiment, had hesitated to attack an enemy not greater in force, and sent back for the support and assistance of 1,500 men? It is said that Mills might have rushed into an immense village and been cut to pieces, as Custer and his immortal Three Hundred were. So he might, and Col. Mills might be struck by lightning some day; but is that any reason why the Colonel should be terrified when he hears thunder in the sky? No soldier can always be absolutely certain of success when he goes into battle; he is necessarily

nine Chiefs had signed, which finished the business. Fortunately, a steamboat came down the river just in time to take the Commissioners or to Cheyenne River Agency.

Considering its importance, this was about the swiftest work ever accomplished,—the ne gotiations all being completed in two days.

CLIFTON.

the sky? No soldier can always be absolutely certain of success when he goes into battle; he is necessarily

COMPELLED TO TAKE CHANCES.

Custer took chances many and many a time in Virginia, and won a fame greater than that of any soldier of his years, and now stands preeminent as the cavalry-soldier of the century. He took chances at the Little Horn, and the country mourns with a great sorrow over the flower of her army gone forever; but her sorrow is not unmixed with honest pride. Mills took chances at Slim Buttes; he won a victory, and won it gallantly—splendidly—magnificently—in a manner that for all time will reflect a bright light on his record and the record of his regiment. He might have been killed, he and all his men, even as Custer and his troopers were killed; but the officer who hesitates for such a reason has no right to wear the insignia of an honorable service, and is unfit to lead soldiers to battle.

Just as soon as Col. Mills had possession of the village, with all its contents and its ponyherd, he sent back for assistance, inasmuch as he had every reason to believe that other and larger villages were within a radius of from ten to fifteen miles. This belief was proven to be correct by Crazy Horse's attack that afternoon. That is

WHERE PEUDENCE LEGITIMATELY CAME IN.

Everything had been gained that could be gained by what the Herald calls "rashness," in attacking and surprising the village without any assistance; and it was simply the prudent thing to do to make assurance doubly sure by hurrying-up the supports in order that the fruits of the victory might be secured.

As to Gen. Crook being "dissatisfied," as some of the newspapers put it, all that we know hereis, that, up to the time that he left this command, no word of fault-finding had escaped his lips.. He did ask Col. Mills why he had not sent back to him (Gen. Crook) on the evening before; but the Colonel's explanation was altogether satisfactory—Gen. Crook expressing himself to that effect.

As far as these criticisms for "rashness" New York, Oct. 20.—We learn that the teamer Colon, of the Pacific Mail Steamship ine, on her last trip took out nearly a full car to of Remington fire-arms, destined for various coints in Central and South America. Included was a large consignment for Mexico, all the combatants there appearing to be desirous of supplying themselves. The number of weapons of all sorts sent in that direction within the last

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamship Russia and The Queen, from Liverpool, and Cambria, from Hamburg. London, Oct. 20.—Steamships Holland, Bothnia, and Arragon, from New York, have arrived

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamer St. Laurent, from Havre.

HINSDALE—BURGARD—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. Burgard, Mr. Henry K. Hinsdale and Miss Emma C. Burgard, both of Grand Rapids, Mich.
Will receive friends at Palmer House, Chrcago, Monday afternoon and evening, Oct. 23.
BORG—NOTT—On the 18th inst. by the Rev. David Swing, John J. Borg and Louisa S. Nott, of this city. self to that effect.

As far as these criticisms for "rashness" are concerned, we all think out here that they are as high compliments as can be paid to Mills and his party. Dash, energy, courage,—yea, even unto rashness,—are the prime qualities of a cavalry-soldier; and we feel assured that an officer who is blamed only for taking too many chances will meet. unto rashness,—are the prime qualities of a cavalry-soldier; and we feel assured that an officer who is blamed only for taking too many chances will meet

THE HEARTY APPROVAL
of the people at large.

When Kearney, with a hundred dragoons, charged 3,000 Mexicans at the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico, it was recklessness beyond a doubt; but it is a glorious fault in a soldier, and one that will command admiration as long as humanity respects courage and daring.

And there is still another point in the history of the Slim Buttes affair that needs to be known in order to reach a correct understanding of all the circumstances. It appears to be the impression that Col. Mills cut loose from the main column on a sort of independent scouting expedition. This is a mistake. Col. Mills was sent out on the evening of Sept. 7, with the best horses to be found in the Third Cavalry, and with forty pack-mules, with orders to push on to the Black-Hills mining settlements with all speed, and there procure rations for the command, which already had begun to subsist on horse-meat, and bring food out to them as soon as possible. All but fifty rounds of cartridges to the man were ordered to be turned in, and were turned in,—thus showing that Gen. Crook did not intend or expect Mills' detachment to hunt Indians, although, in his final instructions, the General said: "If you strike any small party of Indians that you think you can get away with, don't lose the opportunity."

Mills' march formed no part of any plan having in view the capture or destruction of any Indians whatever; his main object was to procure food for the starving command; and of course he was to attack "any small party" that he thought he could "get away with," and which should happen to be in his path. This he did, obeying strictly the orders that he had received, and doing that only which he would have done without orders,—attacking an enemy wherever he is found. That is the duty of any officer in time of war.

The Army of the Platte, after almost a month's

DOCIUS—Oct. 19, at 7:30 p. m. the wife of Arnold Docius, born Olsen.
Funeral from her late residence, 194 East Van
Buren-st., Saturday, the 21st, at 1 e'clock p. m.
PECK—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, Col.
John H. Peck, aged 44 years.
Funeral from 1248 Indiana-ay., Sunday, at 1
velock. LAFLIN—At Sangerties. N. Y., Friday, Oct. 19, Luther Laffin, aged 87 years, brother of Matthew Laffin, of this city.

DEPINCIER—Oct. 20, Mrs. Henriette Depincier aged 57. Funeral Sunday, at 11 a. m., from her late resi

BEERS-At Geneva, Oct. 20, in her 69th year. of her son.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. NORTH SIDE VETERANS.

GRAND RALLY of the Bohemian and Polish Republicans of this city will be held at the Bohemian Turn-Hall, 74 and 76 West Taylor-st., near Canal, this evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers in English, Bohemian, and Polish will be present.

REPUBLICAN VETERANS.

Members of the Chicago Veteran Club will assemble at the Pacific Hotel this evening, at 7 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of escorting Col. Ingersoil from the hotel to the Exposition Build-

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

et, the Scandinavian Clubs on the left of the Fourteenth Ward. The Thirteenth Ward Clubs on North Morgan street, right resting on Washington street. The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on Washington street, right resting on Washington street, right resting on Washington street, right resting on Washington street. The Tenth Ward on Carpenter street. The Eleghth Ward on Carpenter street. The Elighth Ward on Carpenter street, right resting on Washington street. The Boys in Blue on the left of the Boys in Blue, on South Morgan street. The Holstein Mounted Guards and the personal staff of the Division Commander will form on the corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. All the colored clubs of the Second Division will report to Col. T. C. Hubbard, and form on the left of the Thirteenth Ward on North Morgan street. The column will move forward from the corner of Sangamon and Washington streets at 8 p.m., south on Sangamon to Harrison, east on Harrison to Halsted, south on Halsted to Twelfth, east on Twelfth to Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue to the Exposition Building. By order, C. R. Marson, Brigadier-General Commanding,

SPECIAL DUTY. SPECIAL DUTY.

Special Order No. 2: Col. Owen Stnart, Quartermaster-General, is temporarily detailed from the staff to take command of the Veteran Battalion, and will report with his command to Col. J.

T. Torrance, Chief of Staff, at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:30 p. m. for escort duty to the orator, Col. R. G. Ingersoll. By order

Brig.-Gen. LYMAN BRIDGES.

The Committee desire to announce that about 2,000 seats will be reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies who may desire to hear Col. Ingersoll at the Exposition Building this evening. Tickets for reserved seats will not be issued. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, speaking to commence at 8 o'clock. LONG JOHN AT NAPERVILLE

The announcement made yesterday of the Hon. John Wentworth's speech at Naperville had a mistake in the date. The meeding and speech will take place to-day at 2 p. m., and it should be specially noted that a train will leave Naperville at 6 p. m., arriving in the city in time for Ingersoll's great speech.

FOURTH DISTRICT. B. W. Blaisdell, Jr., will speak at Huntley, McHenry County, Oct. 24; Woodstock, Oct. 25; Richmond, Oct. 26; McHenry, Oct. 27; Union, Oct. 28.

STAPP. The staff of Commander First Division Minut Men will report for duty, mounted and with side arms, 21st inst., corner Wabash-av. and Eight-centh-st., at 7:30 p. m.

THE SCANDINAVIANS. The Scandinavian Hayes and Wheeler Minute Men Regiment meet to-night at 7 o'clock at the old Engine-House on Erie-st., near Milwaukee-av. THIRD WARD.

THIRD WARD.

The several companies of the First Battalion Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men will, in accordance with the General Order of the Department Commander, assemble at headquarters, No. 960 Wabash-av., this evening, for parade. The line will form promptly at 7:15 p. m. THIRD WARD.

The First Battalion Minute-Men of the Third Ward are ordered to appear at their Armory, 960 Wabash-av., Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp, in marching order. The several companies of this command will assemble at their Armory, on Thirty-first-st., this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking place in the procession announced in General Orders of the 19th, to receive Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

POURTH WARD. The Hayes and Wheeler Guards will meet at the headquarters on Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av. at 7 o'clock, sharp.

FIFTH WARD. Hayes and Wheeler Minute men:—All officers and men belonging to Companies A and B, Hayes and Wheeler Guard, are ordered to assemble at their headquarters, at Twenty-sixth and Butler-sts., this evening at 7½ o'clock p.-m. sharp to turn out for parade.

SIXTH WARD.

Companies A, B, C, D, G, F are commanded to meet at 772 South Halsted-st. at 7:30 p. m. to-day in full uniform for parade. NINTH WARD. All members of Company A, Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men, and all that wish to parade this even-ing, will report promptly at 58 South Desplaines-st.

TENTH WARD.

The meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club will be omitted this evening, in order to allow the members to participate in the grand mass-meeting and procession.

Company A will meet at Martine's Hall, Ada-st., this evening at 7 o'clock sharp to participate in the general parade. Every member is expected to report promptly. All who desire to take part in the general parachis evening are requested to meet at Martine Hall, Ada-st., near Madison, at 7½, o'clock

All members Chicago City Cadets will fall in all uniform, this evening, at corner of Robey-nd Ogden-av., at 7:45, sharp.

All members Company B, Twelfth Ward Minute-fen, will assemble at corner of Robey-st. and gden-av. at 7:30, sharp. Company A, Hayes and Wheeler Guards, will meet to-night at 7:30 sharp, in order to join in the parade. All members are requested to be on hand accountly.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Companies A and B will report this evening at heir headquarters, corner Chicago-av. and Sedgrick-st., at 7 o'clock sharp to take part in the arade.

HATS AND FURS

Fur Trimmings! The MOST COMPLETE Stock in the city.

Prices from 25 to 50 Per Cent Less than Last Season.

87 Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE TRIBUNE BUILDING. CONFECTIONERY.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. \$50,000 WORTH

BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

> CHIMNEY TOP. PAGE'S CHIMNEY TOP

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION.

By G. P. GORE & CO. Tuesday, Oct. 24, 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P FDAY AND EVENING

DRY GOODS. S.S.

CLOTHING.
11 o'clock A. M.
OVERCOATS.
100 Well Assorted, Quality A 1. Sizes guar SUITS.
A desirable Line. Panta. Panta and Vista A destrator such as the suits Complete. Suits Complete. PIECE GOODS. PIECE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.

Cassimeres, Jeans, Cloths, Cottonades, Rec. LINENS.

Table Damasks. Brown and White. Turkey Res. and Scotch Looms. A late importation. Towers, Toweling Crashes. Fancy Cloths, Etc., Rrc. imperative orders to Closs.

REPELLANTS.

A recent consignment. Very desirable code.

MILLINERY.

FLOWERS. Silks. Silk Velvets and Plusses. An entirely new and desirable line of the Late. Shades, Styles and Colors.

NIT GOODS.

Cardigan Jackets. The best assorted line yet offered. Ladles Jackets. The first of the Jess. Hoods, Nublas, Leggins. Scarfs, Etc., Rg.

WOOL BLANKETS.

FIVE CASES. A manufacturer's consignment. Saic Peremptory.

FIVE CASES. A manufacturer's consignment Saie Peremptory.

HORSE BLANKETS.
A popular quality. Double Strap Blanket. Since close to cover dyvances.

HOSIERY.
We have now in stock several large invoices of very destrable and seasonable goods, which we shall Certainly Seli at this Sale. An invoice Hand made. Cotton and Wool.

ALPACAS.
A fresh importation, with orders to convert speedily. These goods came to us from free shands, and being a Manufacturer's Surplus, an every way Straight and Desirable.

FURS.
ALASKAS. Ladies'. Misses'. Children's. Sets. and Pieces.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Woods and Marbles. 3 Cases. The best ret

Woods and Maroles. I Cases. The best 7st of fered.

FELT'S.

FIVE CASES. Well assorted.

FIVE CASES. Well assorted.

FOUTLERY

1,000 SET'S Table Knives and Forks. American Cutlery Co. Orders to sell. A choice line of Pocket Knives will be sold in conjunction.

HARDWARE

Two important invoices Miscellaneous Goods demand the investigation of Dealers and Consumers.

FAn invoice Birminsham Shovels will be of fered.

Icred.

Fig. Pistols and Revolvers.

I.A.D.IES' WHITE WEAR.
Chemises, Stirts, Aprons, Night Dresses, Etc.
Etc. Examine.

UNIDERWEAR.
Ladjer, Gentr and Children. New Goods. With-

HANBURGS.

We shall close a well-assorted line.

SUSPENDERS.

1,000 DOZ. Our sales in this special brand are simply Enormous. The goods are popular, and quality rank XXXX.

SPOOL COTION.

York Mills. Warranted. 1,000 Dozen.

171,000 gross Lead Fencils.

171,000 gross Lead Fencils.

171,000 wax Dolls.

CARPETS.

At 1 clock P. M. we shall offer the best Selected Line of Single and Double Chain Ingrains, Reg and Hemp Carpets of the season.

17 Double Chain Ingrains, warranted throughous alike.

The immense assortment of goods contained in this sale will oblige us to continue the selling to such as hour in the evening as will insure the offering of the entire line.

Ampie Lunch will be provided at 12 o'clock sees, and 6:30 o'clock evening.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. On Saturday, Oct. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, 14 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots, 10 casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware. We shall continue to give bargains, for the maturers want money. We have a very large stell. Assignee Sale—A stock of Mirrors, Walnut et al. Assignee Sale—A stock of Mirrors, Walnut chair processing Cases, Warintobes, Parlor Sets, Mop Tables, Chamber Sets, Lounges, Walnut Chair Cases, Cartension Tables, Easy Chairs, Park Office Desks, Show Cases, Book Cases, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Wire Springs and Mattresses.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auction

On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 a. m.

WE SHALL SELL AN EXTRA LARGE and FINE ASSOPMMENT BOOTS. SHOES &

RUBBERS.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, ETC. OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

aturday, Oct. 21, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their sales PEREMPTORY SALE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

BELONGING TO NON-RESIDENTS,

AT AUCTION,
To close a Partnership, MONDAY MORNING,
Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock, on the premises.
140 feet, west front, on Desplaines, corner of
Indiana-st., being Lots 9, 10, 11, and north 25
feet of Lot 12, in Block 60.
80 feet by 108 feet deep, west front, on Unionst., being Lots 6 and 7, inBlock 76.
All in Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition.
Plats now ready at our office.

lats now ready at our office.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions ITALIAN STATUARY, Alabaster Ornamental Goods, French Clocks and Bronzes,

Direct from Messrs. Giovannona & Co., of Flur-ence, Italy, to be sold AT AUCTION, MONDAY, Morning and Afternoon, Oct. 23, at 10 o lock and 2:30, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Bankrupt Sale.

Merchant Tailors' Stock, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, And Tailors' Trimmings,' AT AUCTION,

UESDAY MORNING, Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock, a alesrooms (second floor), 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Also, an immense stock of NEW FURNITURE, consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, B. W. Wardrobes, Book Cases, Office and Parlor Desks, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, F. L. and Ex. Tables, etc.

We have also a large line of New and Second-Hand Cook and Heating Stoves, which must be sold to pay advances and storage.

AUCTION SALE

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,

attresses, etc.
Also 7 casks R. Ware and Crockery in open lots.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctions

PAGE'S "ST. JAMES" HEATER

TITTE Autobiogra

Reminisco

" Fagging" Mrs. Fi Her The Two

George: Mr Concealmen

Duke of The

A man Aut As Aut As As Earl of Albem York: Henry Holi. A man who has rears the privileges lety in England; irth and official court of the Princes and King a

ON SALES.

The best assorted line yet of-ckets. The first of the year, gins Scarfs, Etc., Etc. NKETS.

Misses'. Children's. Sets

CLOTHS.

AR. New Goods. With

TON.

ct. 21, at 9:30 o'clock

ALL SELL AN

)ES&

and fine assopment

UBBERS

BUTTERS & CO. o.'s Saturday Sale.

PIANOS, ETC.

:30 o'clock a. m., at their sales-bash-av. PTORY SALE

REAL ESTATE,

TO NON-RESIDENTS,
AUCTION,
ship, MONDAY MORNING,
'clock, on the premises,
nt, on Desplaines, corner of
cots 9, 10, 11, and north 20
ck 60.
deep, west front, on Unioni 7, inBlock 76,
but of Roberts' Addition.
but office.
TERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STATUARY,

h Clocks and Bronzes, Giovannona & Co., of Flor-UCTION.

and Afternoon, Oct. 23, at 10 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S. and 120 Wabash-av.

ipt Sale.

Furnishing Goods,

Furniture and Carpets

nmense stock of
URNITURE,
arior Suits, Chamber Sets,
ok-Cases, Office and Parlor
as, Sofas, Bureaus, F. L. and

ON SALE.

that I will, on the 21st day of our of 12 m., offer for sale as office of the Wilmington Star West Twelfth-st. City of Chity of said Company, consisting fines, Bollers, Plf Cars, Ralliall other Mining Implements by Shafts, located at the Town 187, illinois, and at Coul City.

also twenty Minery Houses d all the Office Buildings. Fix.

c., of said Company at Braidicago; also all accounts. notes.

Said sale to be made to the Scheduldes of property can ompany.

CHARLES J. BARNES, Assignee of said Company ESTFALL & CO..

s, Cassimeres, Trimmings, UCTION,

ental Goods.

RE, PETS.

Crockery, in open lots, and Rockingham Ware.

NKETS.

Concealment of Sex--The Duke of Wellington---The Cobra de Capello.

> Processionary Caterpillars --- Flora Round About Chicago: The Cornel Family.

TITERATURE

Albemarle.

Charles Fox, the Princess Charlotte, and the Duke

of Wellington.

"Fagging" in the Olden Time-The Battle of Waterloo-Mrs. Fitzherbert and Her Royal Lover.

The Two Wives of the Fourth

George: Mrs. Fitzherbert and Caroline of Brunswick.

LITERATURE.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. A Earl of Albemarie. 12mo., pp. 420. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$2.50.

A man who has enjoyed for above seventy years the privileges of the upper classes of so-dety in England; who, by reason of his high dety in England; who, by reason or his high birth and official connections, has hobnobbed with Princes and Kings; who, by his cleverness and good-nature, has made himself a welcome companion in the literary frateruities of Lone Keppels of Holland and England, and y relation of the prominent events of a experience during a period of fifty. He has not indicted upon himself a task, but, having passed the age of ore-years-and-ten, has amused himd satisfied the importunities of his by making notes of occurrences of which cognisant, as they suggested themselves emory, and finally embodying them in tent volume.

guest of Mrs. Fitzherbert, the unacknowledged wife of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth. To the latter personage he was presented by a young inmate of the household,

Autobiography of the Earl of Peminiscences of George IV.,

The Princess was 9 years old when Lady De Clifford assumed the control of her education; ind, according to Lord Albemarle, "It would be lifficult to imagine a young lady of a like age so minstructed and so undisciplined. uninstructed and so undisciplined. . . It was her common practice to run into my grand-mother's room at all hours, and, as a rule, to leave the door open. 'My dear Princess,' said Lady De Citiford once to her, 'that is not civil; you should always shut the door after you when you come into a room.' 'Not I, indeed,' she replied, in the loudest of voices; 'if you want the door shut, ring the bell;' and, so saying, she bounced out again."

replied, in the loudest of voices; 'fi you want the door shut, ring the bell;' and, so saying, she bounced out again."

On Saturdays Keppel was generally the guest of the Princess; but Sundays the case was reversed, and the Princess was either at Lady De Clifford's villa, or at Lord Albemarle's house at Earl's Court, Brompton. "Once outside her own gatea," said Keppel, "the Princess was like a bird escaped from a cage; or, rather, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, "in two places at once.' Into whatever house she entered, she would fly from top to bottom,—one moment in the garret, and almost in the same moment in the kitchen." Manifold were the pranks which these lively young people played,—the Princess instigating and accomplishing a conspicuous part in all the fun and mischief. At one time, when the Prince of Wales was dining with Lady De Clifford, who prided herself upon her fine cuisine, the meats and viands appeared upon the table in an extraordinarily ill-dressed state. The Dowager, in great confusion, rang her bell violently, and demanded an explanation. "On inquiry, it was discovered that the good old lady's Royal charge had acted as cook, and her favorite grandson as scullery-maid." While the Princess was cooking the mutton-chop served on this occasion, her awkwardness provoked from her companion the sarcastic taunt: "A pretty Queen you'll make!" The history of his association with the Princess, and his anecdotes of her mother, the Queen Caroline, form one of the most interesting portions of the Earl of Albemarle's book.

In 1815 Keppel received a commission as Ensign in the Fourteenth Regiment of Foot. He was still a beardless boy, wanting two months of 16; but his new position had, in his own esteem, elevated him suddenly to man's estate. Venturing upon his accession to dignity, he appeared at Lansdowne House on the evening of a grand reunion. "In my excessive bashfulness," he relates, "It thought every one whose eye I met was speculating as to what business a mere schoolboy could have in such an assembly.

The second price of the proposed of the control of

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

of Domitian. By W. W. Cares, M. A., Late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, and Reader in Ancient History in the University of Oxford. With Two Maps. 10mo., pp. \$40. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.

The period of history covered by this brief compend includes the first century-end-a-quarter of the Roman Empire, during which the eleven Emperors styled the Caesars held sway in the Imperial city. A separate hapter is given to the reign of each soversign; after which the position of the Emperor, the rights of woman citizenship, life in the provinces, the state of trade, the growing depopulation of Italy and Greece, the condition of the frontiers and the army, the moral standard of the age, and the revival of religious sentiment, are treated as distinct subjects. The surhor of the epitome shows, on a cursory examination, a fitness for his office, in an intimate knowledge of the epoch under review, and the command of a scholarly style. Were this last somewhat less finely polished, it would be better adapted to a book intended to give instruction to the multitude in the simplest form.

LANDOR'S "CONVERSATIONS." LANDOR'S "CONVERSATIONS."

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS. By WALTER
SAVAGE LANDOR. First Series. CLASSICAL DIALOGUES, GREEK AND ROMAN. 16HC., pp. 468.
Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, §2.

The publishers commence with this volume a
tasteful edition of the "Imaginary Conversations" of Landor. It is reprinted without
abridgment from the English edition prepared
by Mr. J. F. Forster, in whose hands Landor
left his collected writings for issue after his
death. It is unnecessary to comment here upon death. It is unnecessary to comment here upon the merits of the imaginary Conversations, which have been placed without dispute among the classics of the English language. It has been generally said that Landor wrote for scholars, not for the public; granting this, he is sure to have the envisible reward of an increase of pop-ularity with the extension of culture.

A LOVE-STORY.

THE LAUREL-BUSH: AN OLD-FASTIONED LOVE-STORY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. 12mo., pp. 197. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price \$1.50.

It is some time since Mrs. Muloch-Craik has come before the public with a new movel, and one of her minor stories, on account of its brief ength; yet it is one of her most artistic. It is

CENTENNIAL HISTORY.

Cq.
This work is being published in twelve monthly parts, at 50 cents each. It is handsomely produced, in large type, on fine paper, and with an abundance of filustrations. On the appearance of the work in a bound volume, some months ago, the really praiseworthy features of the narrative were duly specified. Al com-

HEREREY.

The lower and the life lives of the life of great rate in the large partners of the life of the leaves and the life of great rate in the large partners of the large p

rins Van Tassel;" 'Fallen Fortunes," Chaps.
XLIII. 'XLVI., by James Payn; "A Reverie
About Roads," by Joel Benton; "Spare the
Trees," by A. H. Guernsey; "Editor's Table;"
"New Books."
salary for November (Sheldon & Co., New York).
Göntents: 'Madcap Violet, "Chapters XXXV.,
XXXVII., XXXVIII., by Willjam Black; 'Pater Dimitte Illis," from

Company, New York).

Library Table for October (Henry L. Hinton & Co., New York).

PAMILIAR TALK.

QUEEN CAROLINE AND MRS. FITZ-The grandmother of the Earl of Albemarle, the Dowager Lady De Clifford, occupied for seven years the post of governess to the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George Prince of Wales, afterward George the Fourth. While

THE THON DUKE. The Duke of Wellington seems to have arded the field of Waterloo with the fee queror. The Earl of Albemarie relates that, in the summer of 1816, Mrs. Patterson—afterwards the wife of the victorious General—and her sisters. Later Translations of the victorious General—and

greatest victory.

Lady Wellington frequently told me that, desirous as she had been to visit so famed a spot under such anspices, she would not have made the request she did if she could have foreseen the mental angulish which the compliance with her wish would cause.

FLORA BOUND ABOUT CHICA THE CORNEL FARILY.—Our Cornels their floral beauties in June, when their of snowy blossoms are thickly set in a fr

on de como de	binah	70dg	fagnesia .	Ame.	Pontaride.	Tricates.	Wite.	THE PERSON NAMED IN
lorse-chestnat seeds. lorse-chestnut husk	58.9 78.4		1.0	10.0	6.5	1.0	0.0	職政
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prucė (autuma).	1.6	****	2.3	15.3	-	2.0	77.1	6.

Will It Survive Its Weakness !- Spec plations on the Subject.

A Chapter on Life-Insuran Management.

How Rich Corporations Manage Their Fire Insurance.

Mankering for Hinglish Companie Among New York Agents.

The Proper Sort of Material for a Successful Fire-Insurance Broker.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Oct. 18.—Inquiries are pouring into the city from all points of the country relative to the future of the National Board, and not a few parties have condescended to refer to the letter printed in The Tribune of the 4th as a prediction that the Board will soon dissolve. This was not the writer's intention; but as the matter is of vast importance to the fraternity and the public, it is worth a paragraph. There is an undercurrent of fear among the large companies that the Board will dissolve, and a belief that it cannot be long delayed. At the same time sir, this company recently agreed to stand a law-sult in common with sixteen other comcen taken in the case, seven of the companies rivately compromised and furnished the party

THEY WANT TO GO IF LEFT ALANE.

It is a well-authenticated belief that there are the Board to-morrow if assured that no others would follow. To show how this is estimated the public, some months ago a rumor went bad that the Niagara had left the Board. It both, between these Companies on account of their former relation as members of the Under-

ness that they are unaffected by large fires out of town. It matters nothing to them if Louisville, Cleveland, Cinemant, and Chicago all are consumed. Their losses are next to nothing, and they go on laughingly at low rates, making fun of their losses are next to nothing, and they go on laughingly at low rates, making fun of their loss fortunate neighbors. There is a wholesale dread among the agency companies to the loss. Many of the companies at the next three months shall scorch them seriously in fire losses.

GONE TO ENGLAND FOR A COMPANY.

There are very few agents and officers of companies of instances of them incompanies at the company's American interests. Many of them have gone to the expense of journeys to England, and the number who now relate their

sire as praying for a first-class divellus-houle fig. b. they want somebody she to each the cost. The small locals who the control of the cost of the cost of the small locals who the cost of the small locals who the cost of the cost o

that they shall have a preference. The other Companies have their own brokers, and turn the Insurance upon mortgaged properly over to them. There is layoritism everywhere, and nowhere more marked than in the disposition of large blocks of insurance.

PAYORITES OF RICH COMPORATIONS.

The rich railway, steamboat, and manufacturing corporations of this section of the country, which carry large lines of insurance, have their special pets, of course. Sometimes they act very unjustly in this matter. Not long ago the President of one of the wealthier railways caused his Treasurer to solicit proposals from various parties for insuring certain property—it was a big thing, and the premium was over \$20,000. One company's agent made a ridicu-

surance Company, of which the late W.T. Garner was a Director.

TRICK ON THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

For many years the insurance risks of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company had been placed in the City of Wilkesbarre, Pa., by a well-known firm there. These risks were scattered all over Pennsylvania, and when the Company leased the railroad lines known as the Albany & Susquehanna, Rennselaer & Saratoga, and Rutland & Troy Roads, their insurance extended into New York and Vermont. It was still controlled by the Wilkesbarre firm in spite of the repeated efforts of various New York City companies and brokers to obtain it. Every year when it rolled around the most tempting offers of rates were made, but all in vain. The Pennsylvania chaps still continued to handle it, and even obtained the risks upon some Illimois property at Grand Tower, owned by the same gentleman who controlled the destines of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. Finally, last summer, it was suggested one day to the Director of the Company that they were foolish to insure their property, and a short calculation was made and handed to him showing how much it had cest the Company to insure tor five years, and how much would have been sayed by the Company taking its own risk. The Director cangit at the idea at once, and at the next meeting of the Board had a special committee appointed to consider the question of insurance. This Committee were plied with arguments by parties unfriendly to the Wilkesbarre firm, and the result was the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company now does its own insurance, excepting upon a few coal breakers and other property deemed specially hazardous. Their premiums are now about \$2,000 per year against nearly \$50,000 in former years.

In a measure the permanency of the National Board is contingent upon the companies, being freed from severe losses. A configuration like that of last Februsry in New York and the recent configgration in Louinville does not affect anything more than momentarily, because the separate risks are so

cessful insurance broker. Blood will tell, and cheek is mightler than blood for this business. Nexto.

The contract made with its agent, actually paid him \$155,000 cash, and then gave him a new contract out of which he made a clear \$10,000 per year. There are many Hie-archis working solety on commission whose income range from \$10,000 per year. There are many Hie-archis working solety on commission whose income range from \$10,000 per year. There are many Hie-archis working solety on commission whose income range from \$10,000 per annum, and it is not at all surprising that so many men engage in this business after all others have failed theore, although the man who tries either Hie or fire insurance after he has failed in every other line generally fails in this, as it requires a species of talent, skill, and industry which is rarely combined in an ordinary man. But whenever a real reform commences in Hie insurance, it will strike at agents' commissions.

All our city life companies are owners of immense amounts of bonds and mortgages. A very large proportion, probably as much as nineteen-twentieths, are upon improved city property and, as they require such property to be havined, the Hie companies are therefore the heaviest holders of fire insurance policies in our midst. It is curious to notice how they manage this branch of their loans. The old Mutual Life has a peculiar system which, while it is unquestionably safe as to estrictly local companies, is ridiculous as tongency companies. The Mutual fire he speculiar system which, while it is unquestionably safe as to estrictly local companies, is ridiculous as tongency companies. The Mutual fire he speculiar system which, while it is unquestionably safe as to estrictly local companies, is ridiculous as tongency companies. The Mutual fire he speculiar system which, while it is unquestionably safe as to estrictly local companies, is ridiculous as tongency companies. The Mutual fire he surged to have the surged and largest university to the medical property to be m

A NICE CONSUL.

some high-handed proceedings by F. W. Part-ridge, the late American Consul at Siam, in connection with the proposed representation of that country in the American Centennial Exposition. The Siam Weekly Advertiser (put at Bangkok) gives further specimens tyrannical conduct,—the following being tract from its article on the subject:

trrannical conduct,—the following being at tract from its article on the subject:

Here is another illustration of the character of W. Partridge, the late United States Consul. American had in his employ some Chinese bit smiths. These men were arrested and terr whipped by the opium farmers, on the ground smuggled opium was found in their house. American prosecuted the opium farmers for dages done his employes. He had a written confi with these Chinese, but it had not been filed at Consulate. The Siamese objected to paying dages, on the ground that the contract was not if d. A day was appointed by the Consul to examine the validity of the contract. In the meant in a rumor came to the Consul of that petition, that this American had rigned it. The Consul termined upon his course at once. A warrant wissued for the arrest of the American, charginin with the "crime of riding and abetting is Siamese to overthrow him, "the United State Consul." On the day when the contracts we examined, just before the trial, the Vice-Consul said to this man that he "would pay for significant that petition." The contracts were pronounce worthless by the Consul, the American was fine \$100 and \$30 costs, and flang into prison, his with and child were driven out of their house, at everything taken possession of by the Consul And, as if this were not enough to appease the revenge, the Vice-Consul, followed by his worth henchman, entered the cell of the prisoner, and demanded of him the book containing his contracts with the Chinese. The prisoner, knowin that they would destroy the book, refused to give tup. The Vice-Consul abused him in the foules of language, and finally struck him, then put hand cuffs on him; and with a pistol marched tim about entered to give the prisoner of language, and finally struck him, then put hand cuffs on him; and with a pistol marched tim about everyther of the prisoner, hand the prisoner of language. The first prisoner is not an another role, what a pistol marched tim about the other role, what a pistol march

ours on him; and with a pistol marched him about Bangkok.

But our worthy Consul essayed to shine in another role,—that of "Pontifer Maximus." Not city did he claim central over the property, liberty, and life of Americans in secular affairs, but he claimed the authority to arbitrate in spiritual things. An American physician of Siam, wishing to marry, went to the Consul and asked him if he would come to the residence of the bride's mother on the eve of the wedding, and in tais manner give civil sanction to the marriage. Such had been the custom of former United States Consuls, and also the custom of former United States Consuls, and also the custom of more united states consult, and also the custom of former United States Consuls, and also the custom of former United States Consuls, and the parties consented, innocently supposing that they could have a religious ceremony at the bride's mother?—A large party of guests were invited. But they had reckoned without their host. Bride and groom went down to the Consulate. The Consul asked them if they had a ring; they replied No. Consul answered, "You cannot be married without a ring." The parties were compelled to return home for a ring, and return to the Consulars, hoping that the ceremony would now be performed without any more trouble. But they had reckoned without their host again. When the ceremony was about to begin, the Consul asked them if they intended to have a religious ceremony at the bride's in the evening; they replied yes. The Consul applied "he would not permit it. If they undertook anything of the kind, he would arrest them and the elergyman performing the ceremony." And before he would proceed with the ceremony he made the groom promise he would not have a religious marriage at nome. The American

new Capitol are now entirely completed, except the dome. The bas-relief on the main padiment of the building has the appearance of a group of statuary, the figures are so prominent from the face of the wall. The roof is nearly completed statuary, the figures are so prominent from the face of the wall. The roof is nearly completed over the north and south wings, and good progress has been made in the heating contract. Only three boilers will be set this season; the other three next spring. The stone for the porticos is mostly cut, completely filling up the yard with columns, capitals, bases, and entablatures. Large fing-stones, some weighing tent to fifteen tons, are now being cut for the entrance. The Building Commissioners are so well pleased with the construction of the edifice that they will give the present contractors a contract for a stone fence around the grounds, which occupies a space of ten acres. Quite a quantity of marble tile for the floors has been rejected, and will not be used. The roof is composed of concrete and sheeting, with a tin covering, and supported by iron trusses. There is an iron cistern in each wing with a capacity of forty-five barrels, and one in the centre building which will hold 150 barrels. The skylights are ready for the plate-glass, three by twelve feet. It is expected to have the heating contract so far completed that steam will be let on in about a month. There are yet to be fitted 18,000 linear feet of pipe in the dome and wings. The ventilators, it is estimated, will change the air in the whole edifice once in twenty minutes. The heavy iron ribs for the dome are being placed in position, and the mason work will continue as long as the weather is favorable.

TO A KIND HOSTESS.

Dear Dame, permit an humble bard, Whom freakish Fortune, hearted bard, Still holds in lowly state, ill-started, In rhythmic line To try express his high regard For thee and thine.

Like as the trees and flowers of earth, That wilting drop at Winter's dearth, From cheerful sun receive new birth, So to my heart

The love-shine of thy happy hearth
Did life impart. Where can be found the faithless child Who would forget the face that smiled in mother-love, and care begulied With kindly grace? Nor can I lose the countenance mild Of thy dear face.

And should in coming days be bent Above me clouds of discontent, I'll think of moments happily spent In days gone by, Until the gloomy shades are rent. And flitting fly.

When time and trouble are no more, When, all my earthly singing o'er, I through the pale empyrean soar, I and safely, still in Memory's lore Fil hold thee fond, Now, poets privileged as seers,
I prophesy thy future years—
Fulfilling what in hope appears—
Will be as bright
As radiant vision, such that cheers
The dreamer's sight.

And, my Muse telling me the truth,
Though age may wrinkle without ruth,
Thou with thy children's children, sooth,
At Life's low wane,
May all the happiness of youth
Live o'er again.

Live o'er again.

And when thy forehead, fair and bland,
Is touched by Death's cold, paillid hand,
When, lagging slow, the allvey sand
Of life is run,
May thou a place in Love's own land
Have nobly won.
Malcolx Taylor.

CHICKEN-SHOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dus Monrus, In., Oct. 20.—The Central Iowa
Poultry Exhibition will be held at Marshalltown,
Dec. 12, 13, and 14. Cash to the amount of
\$300, six silver cups, and diplomas, are offered
as premiums.

REBEL CLAIMS

Some of Those Rejected by the Southern-Claims Commission,

And Which Would Undoubtedly Be Paid if the Democrats Should Get into Power.

Rebel Guards at Andersonville Swear to Their Loyalty to the Union.

Rent-Claims for Battle - Fields -- An Interesting Combination of Treasen and Perjury.

the claims rejected by the Southern Claims Committee furnish startling proof of attempted ruption and fraud. The proofs relating to loyalty, in about every case, are altogether weak and unsttisfactory. The answers to questions upon this subject are generally evasive and equivoca. The most unblushing claim of loy-alty to the Union cause is maintained by persons who served the Confederacy from the be-

Out of the many thousands of cases, I select a few as an illustration of the character of claims which the Southern Democrats could not avoid paying, if they once obtained possession of the

Government:

J. M. Flanagan, of Athens, Ala. wants \$200 for 800 pounds of bacon, although he took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and respected his oath throughout the War.

One frequent plan of the old Rebels to draw money from the Treasury is to induce some younger members of the family to lay claim to the entire property, against whose loyalty little could be said on account of their tender years at the time the War broke out.

Uriah Hardeman, of Athens, Ala., wants \$150 for a claybank mare. Hardeman was a boy of 16 when he alleges the Union army took his

Silas Hudspeth, of Athens, Ala., wants \$2,000 for corn, and hay, and bedding, and a mulc. Yet he voted for the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession, not under duress; and all

nance of Secession, not under duress; and all his acts were inconsistent with loyal adherence to the cause of the Union.

J. C. McCloskey, of Dry Creek, Ala., claims \$200 for a mile. He aided the Rebels throughout the Wer by working in a saltpetre cave making gurpowder, and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

John Wright, of Scottsborough, Ala., wants, for some muses and three yearling steers, \$730. He sent his son to the Rebel army, and furnished him with clothing, fire-arms, and supplies.

plies.
Sarah Cox, of Benton, Ark., claims \$1,760 for corn, wheat, and pork. Yet she swore "that she could not say that her husband's sympathies and her own were with the cause of the Union until the end of the Rebellion." NDERSONVILLE DEAD-LINE SENTRIES PROFES

ANDERSONVILLE DEAD-LINE SENTRIES PROFESS
LOTALITY TO THE UNION.

It will cause a shudder in many Northern homes to learn that the sentinels who stood guard at the dead-line at Andersonville, Saulsbury, and Libby Prisons, can find persons to come forward now and swear to their loyalty, as a condition to the payment of claims against the United States Treasury. The records of the rejected cases of the Southern Claims Commission show many instances of this kind.
Joseph Alston, of Georgia, demands \$1,070 of the Government for mules, corn, bacon, and fodder. He admits himself that he entered the Confederate service; was on constant duty at Andersonville, in charge of Union prisoners confined there. Yet he swears that his sympathies were always with the Union. He brings men to swear that they never heard anybody doubt his loyalty

that they never heard anybody doubt his loyalty to the Union. The Commissioners say: "He accepted the stuation, and remained in the service of the Rebellion contentedly for months, guarding the accepted Andersonville prison-pen, which was inconsistent with loyalty to the Government of the United States. We reject the claim."

claim."

Jackson Bush, of Georgia, wants \$1,200 for a stallion, and brood-mare, and harness. He had five sons in the Rebel army.

REBEL ARCHIVES REVEAL A TRAITOR.

John Daniel, of Georgia, wishes \$787.50 for salt. The Rebel archives at Washington show that, during the War, he was appointed by Mr. Memminger, the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury clock in the Rebel Control.

Treasury, clerk in the Rebel Custom-House at Savannah; and that, in the years 1893 and 1893, he was engaged in the group the refor to the Gountssary Department of the Rebel Government are now in the Robel Archive-Office. Yet Mr. Daniel claims consistent lovalty to the Union cause.

Reuben Garland, of Georgia, claims \$1,000 for multes and bacon. He contributed to raise a Confederate company, and invested in Confederate bonds. He pretends loyalty to the Union during the War.

Martha Holtoway, of Georgia, wants \$1,000 for multes, sirup, and flour. She sent five sons to the Rebel army field, and says she was loyal, but never said anything about 1.

Lewis Kragler, of Georgia, demands \$766 for sirup and some mules. He made gunpowder for the Rebel army field, and says she was loyal, the would rather work than fight for it.

Another Andersonville. Paratrot And Dead-Line Unions.

James May, of Georgia, demands \$1,770 for horses, mules, and corn. He was a private Rebel soldier, and served at guard for Union prisoners at Andersonville. He pretends to have been too young to have had opinions as to the Union or Secession; but the Commissioners declare that "He was old enough to serve as guard over Union prisoners at Andersonville and to the sew hot ones of them, if there was any need to, during the War; but he is not oldenough yet, even with the aid of a guardina, to establish his loyalty."

Patience Pringle, of Georgia, claims \$212,50 (exactly 50 cents) for one horse and 50 pounds of bacon. She was an innocent widow, who sympathized with the Union at first, but "went with the South after Secession, and wanted it to whip, because she though these Yankees were wrong, and had no business meddling in the affairs of the people of Georgia, claims \$212,50 (exactly 50 cents) for one horse and 50 pounds of bacon. She was an innocent widow, who sympathized with the Union at first, but "went with the South after Secession, and winter the manufacture of the Appropriate of the Appropriate of the Appropriate of the Appropriate of the Ap

the owner of the Appomattox buttle-field. Here is

ONS SUCH BILL:

Representative Riddle (Democratic), of Tennesses, distinguished himself, during the last session of Congress, by introducing a sweeping and

Droperty occubled.

The most casual reading of this bill discloses its extravagant intent. "All citizens of the United States" who may present claims for property of any kind used or destroyed by the Union army, could collect them from the Treasury if the bill should become a law. The citizens of any village or hamlet in the South could, under its provisions, agree to sustain each other's claims; and the Government would become liable for the amount, ne matter what the antiocritic of the claimants might have been shooting union to the support of the claimants wight have been shooting union to the support of the claimants wight have been.

antecedents of the claimants might have been. snooring union solidians.

J. H. Bowles, of Virginia, claims \$1,055 for bacon, butter, and clothing. He swore that he considered limself a Union man throughout the War; ret it was proved, by his own testimony, that, at a fight at his own store, between his nephew and some Union soldier, he assisted in shooting a Union soldier. There was, however, the usual proof as to his loyalty.

John Davis, of Richmond, is a naturalized Englishman, and claims \$3,850 for groceries, tobacco, and a canal-boat. He did a brisk business during the War for the Rebels in transporting blockade-stores up James River. He brings proof of loyalty to the Union Government.

loyal.

Joel Mann, of Culpepper, Va., claims \$1,000 for hay, wood, and forage-stores. He claimed to be loyal; but it was proved that he smuggled letters, and possibly quinibe, for the Robels, from Maryland to Virginia.

SHE BELIEVED THE UNION WOULD DEGRADE WEB.

Mrs. Shepard, of Virginia, wants \$2,600 for wood for camp-purposes, and fodder. She claimed to be leval, yet declared that she "believed that the property of all residents of Rebel territory would be confiscated if the North succeeded, and that the persons of such residents would not be safe; and that, consequently, she could not sympathize with a cause the success of which, she thought, would degrade and impoverish her."

William R. Alexander, of Alabama, is a sample Rebel Unionist. He does not lay claim for the rent of ground for a hospital or battle-field, but wants \$13,000 for \$2,000 pounds of lint-cotton for hospital-purposes. He claimed to be

ton for hospital-purposes. He claimed to be loyal; but, fortunately, in the Rebel archives the following letter was found, which was

Alexander:
Dickson, Ala, Aug. I, 1861—Sin: I have heard that the War Department was scarce of arms, and I have taken it upon myself to look up off the old muskets I can find, and I now send them to you, and I hope they will till many a Yankes. I have had one musket fixed to my notion, which I send with the others for a model. All here are delighted with our victory, both white and black. Yours respectfully.

P. S.—I send these gins, ten in number, to the Ordinance Department, Richmond, Va. W. R. A.
To the Hon. L. P. Walker, Ordinance Department, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

The purchase of the Rebel archives was a

The purchase of the Rebel archives was a good investment. It was the wisest act of Boutwell's administration. These archives have

THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Hon. J. A. Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Hon. J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has furnished the Secretary of the Interior a synopsis of his forthcoming annual report, of which the following are the main points of interest: The cash receipts of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30 aggregated \$1,747,215. The total number of acres of oublic lands disposed of during the year was 6,324,326, of which 2,875,910 acres were absorbed by homestead entries; 607,685 acres were obtained by entries under the Timber Culture law; 1,908,000 acres were approved to various States asswamp-lands; 1,178,000 acres were certified to railroads under land grants of Congress, and 640,622 acres were disposed of by ordinary cash sales. The total disposals were 545,945 acres less than than those of the preceding year; 21,806,517 acres were surveyed during the listed year, and 680,333,094 acres had been previously surveyed, yet leaving to be surveyed.

dinary cash saies. The total disposals were 545,945 scres less than than those of the preceding vear; 21,806,517 acres were surveyed during the ligit year, and 680,253,094 acres had been previously surveyed, yet leaving to be surveyed in the lands, States, and Territories of the United States, 1,163,665,244 acres.

The Commissioner concurs in the opinion of his predecessor, that the public domain west of the 100th meridian and east of the Sterra Nevada Mountains should not be surveyed in minute subdivisions according to the present system, except only the small portions which are susceptible of cultivation without artificial irrigation. He furthermore recommends, in regard to this portion of the country, that barren lands should be thrown open to purchase in tracts of unlimited size, as they are worthless without irrigation, which cannot profitably be undertaken for small areas of 160 acres each. He likewise renews the recommendation of Commissioner Burdette, that as the only practicable means of preserving the forests and country from waste and destruction, the Government timber lands should be transferred to private ownership by immediately surveying and offering them for sale in unlimited quantities, at not less than properly appraised valuations. Commissioner Williamson also recommends the consolidation of the Pre-cumption and Homestead laws into one general homestead system, and arges the correction of certain errors in the commissioner Williamson also recommends the consolidation of the Patent-Office, it appears that it is more than self-sustaming. The amount of money received on application for patents on trademarks, designs, reissues, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, and appears, \$55,294, and from other sources—including subscriptions to the Official Gazette—\$31,293; making the total receipts \$789,697. The total expenditures on account of the Patent Office during the same period was \$70,110. There was also received for copies of specifications and other papers, \$55,294, and from other sources—including

THE ROSE HAS BLOOMED.

The rose has bloomed,
It's petals shed.
They lie entombed,
With fragrance fied.
Delightful sense the heart was filing.
When Summer's opining rose, so fair,
With blushing brow came faintly trilling
Deliclous perfumes on the air.

How sweet to dream,
In Summer-hours,
Mid branches green,
Or rosy bowers,
Or by the pebbled brooklet lingering.
The lovely dream is at a close,
And, with the dearest memories mingling,
Comes the soft fragrance of the rose. Though short thy reign,
Most lovely queen!
Thou 'lt still remain
In mem'ry green;
For Summer's loveliest vision, fleeting
Like radmut-dreams of youthful love,
Leave hearts with sweetest romance beating,
To cherish still where'er we rove.

Hope is not dead,
Though all that's fair
From sight is fied.
And trees stand bure.
Once more with flowers the busbes teeming.
The waters purling in the stream.
We see in all our Autumn-dreaming.
While brightly future roses gleam.
Chicaso, Oct. 12.

A Miser Starves Himself to Death.

Builtmore American.

Dr. Thomas J. Manahan died in Brown's Hotel on Wednesday evening, of general debility, superinduced by starvation. About one year ago Manahan was semitted to the Church Home as a pauper, his clothing being toru and so

by that it had to be taken from him. hich were hands graterus

THE CENTENNIAL.

From the opening day, May 10, down to and including Saturday, Oct. 14, 5,722,448 paving visitors attended the Exposition. These returns are for 136 exhibition days, as follows:

Total paying visitors for 136 days....5, 722, 448 he non-paying admissions for the same time, including exhibitors, attendants, workmen, laborers, officers, etc., were. 1, 362, 629

Aggregate admissions of all kinds ... 6, 740, 500

Aggregate admissions of all kinds...6, 740,500
From these figures it will be seen that the paying admissions to the Centennial Exhibition for 130 days exceeded the whole number to the one at Vienna during 186 days by 2,329,820. The average daily number of visitors to the Centennial in May was 19,946; in June, 26,766; in July, 24,481; in August, 38,465; in September, 81,961; and in October (to the 14th), 80,967. In its pecuniary results the Centennial already largely exceeds those of any exhibition yet held. The greatest return was at the London Exhibition of 1851, viz.: \$2,131,610; the next at Paris, in 1867, when it was \$2,163,677. The receipts for gate-money during the past 136 days of the Centennial, to Oct. 14, were \$2,686,603.75.

Oct. 14, were \$2,636,636.75.

PROBABLE PROPORTION OF POREIGN EXHIBIT DESPOSED OF.

Over half of all the goods exhibited in the foreign sections of the Exosition have been sold, and it is improbable that more than one third of all such exhibits will remain to be taked thome. Only a small portion of the Mexican display has been disposed of, as it is mainly illustrative of the mineral wealth of the country Holland will take little home except the representations of her public works. American representations of her public works. American representatives of Swiss firms have purchased nearly all of the Swiss exhibits. France will take back the most of her exhibits. Not more than one-third of the Belgian display will be reshipped across the Atlantic. The exhibit ors from Great Britain and Ireland have found a market for the greater portion of their wares. Brazil will present one-half of her display—the Governmental exhibit—to public institutions of this country, and will exchange the remainder for scientific apparatus of domestic manufacture. Italy's art sales have been trifling, but the sales of her exhibits in the Main Building have been satisfactory. The entire agricultural, piscatorial, and mineralogical exhibit of Sweden has been presented to the Smithsonian Institute, and the remainder of her display has been almost disposed of. Canada sold nothing except about \$5,000 worth of furs. About 15 per cent of the German exhibits will remain unsold, while one-third of the Austrian display will be about \$5,000 worth of furs. About 15 per cent of the German exhibits will remain unsold, while one-third of the Austrian display will be taken home. Russia has sold about one-half of her goods, and Spain a somewhat less proportion. Turkey has sold little except her mats and carpets. Only a small part of the Expetian display was purchased. Probably two-thirds of the Japanese goods will be left in this country. One-third of the Chinese goods will remain unsold. These estimates do not include histonics whore donations were made to the Pennsylvania Museum by exhibitors, or where purchases of special articles were made by that institution.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chaplain McCabe made city. In the course of his remarks he very good-humoredly hit off the prevalent tendency among parsons in general, and Rock River Methodist parsons in particular, to pass long-winded resolutions about little matters of denominational difference, when they might employ their time.

Republicanism! it never dies!
Then call it neither young nor old.
In every clime beneath the akies,
Its leaves and flow'rs shall yet unfold.
The Frince may tread upon its bloom.
The Tyrant crush its growing stem;
"Twill only shed a rich perfume,
And grow again to outlive them!

M. D. K.

And grow again to outlive them!

And grow again to outlive them!

London Iran.

It is proposed to cry a wire to the Cape across the African Containent. There is at present telegraphic communication from Alexandria to Khartoum, a distance of 1,100 miles, and surveys have already been made for its continuance to Gondokoro. From Khartoum to Delagos Bay, where the South African lines terminate northward, is only about 2,600,—shorter than existing lines on the three other Continents. The route would lead under the Victoria Nyassa and Tanganyika Lakes, and thence down the Shire and Zambesi Rivers to the sea, where a short ocean line would connect it with Delagos Bay or Port Natal. A brunch would go from Ujiji to Zanzibar.

Of the 1,500 miles or so of serial line it is suggested that much might be erected without the expense of poles, by taking advantage of the trees over thickly-wooded tracts, which are frequent in tropical Africa. The difficulty would be to keep the natives from utilizing the wire in regions where iron is scarce and valuable, but this might be got over. The undertaking, if it could be established and kept in working order, would be exceedingly lucrative, and would in many ways aid in opening up Africa to commerce and civilization.

BADWAY'S BEMEDIES · RADWAY'S

Cures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Ind Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

RADWAY'S READY RELIE Afford Instant Ease.

DR. RADWAY'S

tion of the Bowels, Piles, and all Deringments of the Internal Viscora. Maranted to effect a positive care. Purely Vegetable, containing so mercury, mineral, or described for the Constitution of the Bowels of the Discorder of Weight in the Easthura, Discorder of Full Politic of the Stompen, Swimming of the Heat, Hurried and Difficult Stompen, Swimming of the Heat, Hurried and Difficult Fact in the Heat, Defeiency of Perspiration, Tellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Fains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Frushes of Heat, Buraing in the Picsia.

A few doses of RADWAYS PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 31 cents per box. Sold by Druggista.

ploy their time in preaching the Geopes of Cartist, and the grand principles of morality. He said:

I must fell you of a dream it had not long eince, and unable somehow to get into a good sound sleep. I had been attending a good many Conferences bout that time langhier, and you know the care of the care o BENJ. D. COCKER.
MARY E. FOND.
B. B. POND.

> DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

> For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofuln & Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagions, he fit seated in the Lungs or Stomach, thin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Compisints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepala, Water Brash, Tie Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcora, Skin and His, Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fernald Compisints, Gost, Dropy, Ricketts, Sait Rheam, Brochitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Compisints, etc. PRICE, 61 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warran-st, N. Y.

Read "False and True."

THE The Mystery

With a Variety o

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 18.nowledge they hey did not wish

tell what a chemiloor the contrary, if she is profit by the knowled

A MODIFIED To the Senter as Cuncaso, Oct. 18.—Fe been an interested with and instruction afforded Department," and congrieved to learn in the if who if there is any thing out of bewilderment, a cry for help it though not a wear "chemileon" (if Mrs. else knows exactly who clearly as I can a description of the garment which the wasrer. The design corsel-cover pattern,—o pieces with the gores reseams,—this she extend and width, much as a dress-pattern of her grown taller. It must be the four or six inches large child' that the child's dress gwille this has eight. No which gives the comfort of the wast for button six inches apart; on the underskirt, which must have bettoned the but fhose who wish might have as a six inches apart; on the underskirt, which must have a safe to be the wast for button six inches apart; on the underskirt, which must have a safe to fit the should ancomfortable. This gainst de number of button of of it repays the in wearer says.

I cannot say how this a jean instead and true "wome, is a jean unseasonable hour for of a private spartment that the wearer would be "good and true" wome, is a jean unseasonable hour for of a private spartment that the wearer would be "good and true" wome, is a jean unseasonable hour flor of a private spartment that the wearer would be "good and true" wome, is a jean unseasonable hour flor of a private spartment that the wearer would be "good and true" wome, is a jectment.

As I stated before, the he women's Convention be shie to give that, for to staten all the meeting Neither was I so "worth—I sorry the initial—I sorry the initial

AY'S REMEDIES.

Worst Pains in Twenty Minutes

NE HOUR his Advertisement Reed Suffer with Pain.

VAY'S ADY RELIEF

Every Pain. First and is the in Remedy

TO TWENTY MINETE

READY RELIEF WILL instant Ease. the Kidneys, Inflam the Kidneys, Inflamma-ider, Inflammation of the ops, Congestion of the Throst, Difficult is, Palpitation of eart. Hysterics, sphtheria, Catarrh, leadache, Toethache,

ADWAY'S

mess, Billous Fever, Inflamma-les, and all Deringements of the transic to effect a positive care, taining so mercary, mineral, or owing symptoms resulting from sive Organs; of the Blood in the Stornach, Kansea, Heartburg, iness of Weight in the Stomach, ing or Flutterings in the Pit of the of the Heart, Hurried and Difficults at the Heart, Choking or Suf-hen in a Lying, Fosture, Dimens ets before the Sight, Fever and Deficiency of Perspiration, Xel-nd Kyes, Fains in the Side, Chest, Flushes of Hear, Burging in the WAT'S PILLS will free the ays-

s' growth oured by

is for Tem Years.

27, 1875.—Dr. R.ADWAY: Tha
d. I make this statement:
a Tumor in the ovaries and bowied the best physicians of this
fit. It was growing at such rath bard Itwed much longer. A
me to try Ra-lway's Remedies.
a them, but finally, after much
im.

me to try Radway's Reimedies, a them, but finally, after much and the Resolvent, two boxes of the of the Reider. I used these censils. I determined to persect the resolvent, two boxes of the Pilis. Before they easy-five pounds.

I the resolvent is as sure that I took the medicine about five at time feet forty-five pounds.

I boxties of the Resolvent, aix boxties of the Pilis.

Bad my heart is full of graditude my deep afflication. To you, sit, dictine, I feel deeply indebted, thay be as much of a blessing to me. MRS. E. C. BIBBINS. Kets the above certificate, is the sosted you to send medicine in times above stated were bought ion of what was sent to her by transment is correct without a d. Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the has been for many years well cat therein stated are undoubtreet. Any one who knows Mrs. SENJ. D. COCKER.

ADWAY'S lian Resolvent, BLOOD PURIFIER

BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

hronic Diseases, Serofula 48 ary or Contagious, be It ags or Stomach, Skin or Nerves, Corrupting the litinting the Fluids.

Scrofula, Giandular Swellings, ancerous Affections, Syphilistic the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water hite Swellings, Tumors, Ulcera, Mercuriar Diseases, Femaio y, Ricketa, Salt Rheum, Brottleney, Bladder, Liver Company PER BOTTLE.

O., 32 Warren-st., N. Y

se and True." to RADWAY & CO., No. 33 THE HOME

The Mystery of the Chemiloon Explained.

Description of Its Appearance and Manufacture,

with a Variety of Remarks About Its

How to Make Molasses Candy

and Taffy. General Recipes for the Construction of Chocolate Cake.

Bears on Health, Food, Etc .-- House

hold Adornment.

THE CHEMILOON.

AN ADMIRABLE GARMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 18.—The queries of "Mrs. N N." and "Mrs. Eve," regarding the chemiloon, were concled in such language that it rendered a doubtful as to whether they really desired the knowledge they professed to ask for, or whether they did not wish to ridicule (I am sorry to say many good and otherwise sensible women do)
something of which they say they know nothing about. Mrs. N. N. is mistaken when she
affirms that I am not accommodating enough to
tell what a chemiloon is, and how it is made. On

tell what a chemiloon is, and how it is made. On the contrary, if she really wishes to know, and profit by the knowledge, I will not only gladly do that, but will also furnish her with a pattern, and full directions concerning it; although she will be surer of getting a correct fit by sending her measure and 30 cents, with stampinclosed, for a circular, to the Dress Reform Committee-Rooms, No. 4 Hamfiton place, Boston, Mass., from which she can also procure a full and comprehensive work on Dress Reform, which includes lectures by four of our most successful woman physicians: Drs. Safford-Blake, Hastings, Jackson, and Haynes, and Abba Gould Woodson, who edits the work and adds a valuable appendix. The book is \$1.50, and I consider it worth ten times that amount for the practical information and advice it gives. Mrs. N. N. N. se excuse for not attending or hearing anything about the Congress and its good work is an excellent one. I and advice it gives. Mrs. N. N.'s excuse for not attending or hearing anything about the Congress and its good work is an excellent one. I have been detained at home for a like reason myself from many enjoyable things; but while ratum the happy and blessed privilege of motherhood in the highest degree, I should never dare to cast a reflection upon my siste women to whom God has not vouchsafed the same blessing. If happen to know, however, that many true, noble women and mothers attended the Congress with benefit to themselves and their families. Dr. Mary Safford-Blake's lecture on "Pre-Natal Influences" was one that every intelligent mother in the world would be better for hearing, and her children be infanity benefited by a faithful application of its sensible teachings.

be manutely benefited by a faithful applicated its sensible teachings.

"The 'Chemiloon' is a garment combinate of the combination of the combinat trimmed as handsomely as you wish, or your "finances" will allow, with embroidery tucks, puffing, etc. For two winters past I and my sister and several friends have worn over the Union under finnel (so well described in Dr. E. G. Gook's admirable letter "About School-Girls") a chemileon made of fine, noft twilled water-proof cloth, light drab incolor, with neck, bottom of sleeves and drawers finished with an embroidered scallop in silk or zephyr. Ladies' cloth or pressed fiannel will answer, but we find light water-proof to wear and wash better. In very cold weather a second garment of Canton fiancel may be worn become the two mentioned above. The body being thus warmly and evenly clothed, corsets, underwasts, and undersists are entirely done away with, and a light, soft, felt balmoral, buttoned around the walst on to the chemileon, resting no weight on the hips, and the usual dress and overskirt fastened to some one of the excellent suspenders now made for ladies, with a comportably-fitting basque, or bright, jaunty house sacque, gives made for ladles, with a comfortably-fitting basque, or bright, jaunty house sacque, gives one the "advanced comfort" sensible women are now craving. The white undergarment can be changed as often as desired, of course, as the flaunel chemiloon nowhere touches the skin, and woolen goods, as we all how, allow the perspiration to pass through faely, instead of rotaining it, as muslin does. If need not be washed but several times during the winter, if it is well shaken when taken off at night and hung in the air, as our men-folks do their red flannel undersuits. Upon the same principle that ladies nowadays find a nice dark balmoral much neater and in better tasts for street and house wear than white muslin skirts which retain all the dirt they gather, so the colored flannel chemicon commends itself even to the fastidious. And here I should say that while the word "cleanliness" should have been economy. I do not regret the mistake, as it has given Mrs. N. N. an opportunity for such keen and brilliant satire.

As a substitute for the colored every-day garments, to be worn under a light silk or handsome evening dress, a chemiloon may be made of white Shaker flannel, or Canton flannel. One of these with two dark ones will last three years. They are he more trouble to make than an ordinary suit of chemise and drawers, and only take about two thirds the material, which, though more expensive to begin with, is cheaper in the end, and the saving in washing and ironing, especially where there are several ladies in the family, is a great item.

There is no necessity that "Mrs. Eve " or any one should "make a figure of themselves" in refinement or modesty, but on the contrary, and heartily recomments, and I have not found those ladies who wear it wanting either in refinement or modesty, but on the contrary, and heartily recommend it to all women who desire "dayanced health, comfort, neatness, economy, and cleanlines."

A MODIFIED CHEMILOON.

A MODIFIED CHEMILOON. To the Estion of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Oct. 19.—For some time past I have been an interested witness of the mutual aid and instruction afforded through the "Home Department," and consequently was much grieved to learn in the last issue that Sheppard, who if there is any thing in a name, should lead out of bewilderment, had instead answered a cry for help by a sarcasm. Although not a wearer of the genuine "chemison" (if Mrs. Swisshelm or any one cleek knows exactly what it is), I will give as clearly as I can a description of a modification of the garment which gives much comfort to the wearer. The designer took a high-necked consistency of eight pieces with the gores running to the shoulder-ream,—this she extended to a proper length and width, much as a mother does the gored dress-pattern of her little girts who have grown taller. It must be loose enough not to bind when the arms are raised,—about four or six inches larger than the waist. The garment, when cut by this pattern, will look not unlike a large child's gored dress, except that the child's dress generally has six pleces, while this has eight. Now for the arrangement which gives the comfort. A stay is placed below the waist for buttons, which are put about at inches apart; on these are buttoned the bacterist, which must be shortened. At the waist is placed a row of buttons, on which are buttoned the bustle and outer skirt. Home who wish might have another row for the trea skirt. If it is loose enough, when the trea skirt. If it is loose enough, when the trea skirt. The case will not answer at all, as the weight of the clothing farged it off the shoulders so as to feel very accomfortable. This garment calls for an unimited number of button-holes, but the comiont of it repays the trouble required, so the ware as a uneassonable hour to an unannounced visuance of the content of CRICAGO, Oct. 18.—For some time past I have

rearer says.

I cannot say how this garment might appear at an unseasonable hour to an unannounced visitor of a private apartment, but I venture to say that the weater would be justified by any twelve good and true" women in the land in immediately applying her shoes to the purpose of tectment.

As I stated before, this is not the garment of the Women's Convention (some one else may be able to give that), for it is not my privilege to sitend all the meetings of that worthy body. Neither was I so "worthily employed," as Mrs.—I forget the initials—devoutly wishes all at-

unfortunate brother's or sister's children, and I have no fear that the good All-Father will say on that great day, "Depart ve; would that you had been more worthily employed."

It is true these poor, sour, disappointed ones are not the pleasantest to meet, nor to ce, but if Mrs. — was goaded to the retort maternal by the failure to get a description of a chemiloon, what can she expect of those who have falled in possessing husband, home, and household groups!

K. A. M. A NEW PARTY GARMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In reply to Mrs. N. N. on the Chemileon question, your wall of "Is there no one that can or will tell me what is a chemiioon?" reaches me like the wall of Cæsar, "Help me, or I sink," and with outstretched arms I come to your aid; but I think if this much-said-of garment had been offered to Cæsar, he would have preferred "a life on the ocean wave" to one on land with a chemiloon on (but then menare peculiar). ocean wave" to one on land with a chemiloon on (but then menare peculiar). Now, when a man desires to distinctly nenter-gender himself, and "evolution" himself into the sacred "Woman's-rights" sphere, he allows his locks to grow long, as in that way to assume as nearly as he can a womanly appearance. And a woman, when she feels the woman's call to manly rights, cuts off her own beautifully long locks, affects standing collars, Bloomers, and sometimes (Heaven defend) swings a cane, demanding the right "to reap and to mow, to plow and to sow," at least politically,—the two sexes by so doing, joining by general consent a Neuter Gender Society, making, as the world knows, a no force party.

Now, this "Chemiloon" is exactly the garment for this new party. The upper part feminine enough to not entirely cast off the old shackles that maternity brings, and the lower part masculine, in that it frees the limbs of the "Woman's rights," leaving them unbound of the clinging skirts that have so long held woman a slave (f).

a slave (i).

The nativity of this garment is laid in the lap of Mrs. Swissbelm; how true this is I cannot state.

Any way, the brain that gendered it is the great interior.

Any way, the brain that gendered it is the great infallible.

Mrs. Swisshelm once, in leaving a boarding-house on Wabash avenue, left in her closet one of her famous garments, with the impression of her famous garments, with the impression of her fair form still tresh within its folds. The boarders offered it as a burnt offering, wearing the tables as souvenirs to departed greatness. Better pronounced an anathema and sent it to the Morgue.

This "Chemiloon," or give it a new name, "the Ne Plus Ultra." is simply an outcast; it neither promotes "health, comfort, neatness, or cleanliness." It is lady-pronounced, homely, awkward, uncouth, and unfit for the eye of man. Give to the new party the new garment; they and it are the neuter genders of society. Give them the go-by.

Mrs. George Leg.

CHEMILOON RHAPSODIES.

The Editor of The Tribune.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Oct. 16.—Ladies and gentlemen: I wish to tell you of a pleasant way to spend an evening occasionally when tired of reading and work. It is to write rhapsodies. We play it quite often in our family when the evenings are long. Each one who joins in it must be furnished with a all not recovered possible. write a question and two words (the words may, or may not, have some connection with the subject). Then they are all collected together, and each one draws one from the number, and the one that falls to your lot you must answer in rhyme, and bring in the two words. That you may the better understand it, I will give you the following example:

may the better understand it, I will give you the following example:
Question—What do you think of Prof. Huxley's lectures? Tadpoles. Chemfloons.
His lectures are good of their kind, I've no doubt, But what is this muddle he's talking about?
My mind is quite clear upon tadpoles and 'coons, But these evolutions just beat chemfloons.

This is my rhapsody, and I think it will do very well; but the individual whom I use to test my experiments in cooking upon (just to see what effect they will have upon the human system before I try them myself, with the noble self-esteem that belongs to his sex, thinks he can do better, and offers the following:

The summer-night creakers from out the lone

and viscid consistence, resembling thick muchage. It is also less sweet to the taste than the pure sugar strup.

Taffy: Either of these two kinds of molasses candy, if poured from the kettle into tin trays, without working, will produce a fine, plain taffy. It may be left in one sheet, the size of the tray in which it is poured, or, when slightly cooled, may be marked off in squares.

Everton Taffy—Ne Plus Ultra Taffy: This is a favorite English confection. To make it, take three pounds of best brown sugar, and boil with one and one-half pints of water, until the candy hardens in cold water. Then add one-half pound of sweet-flavored fresh butter, which will soften the candy. Boil a few minutes until it again hardens, and pour into trays. Plavor with lemon if desired. Be careful not to burn after the outter is in. You will never have any desire for molasses candy after trying this. Don't give up if you happen to miss it a little the first time; the second time you will hit it. If these are satisfactory, would like to know. After reading the sensible article on children's diet over the cognomen of "Ida," can only exclaim, "Them's my sentiments, too." I remain,

Aurora, Ill., Oct. 18.—I think E. M. W.'s boys will like molasses candy made in this way: Boil some molasses in a spider until it bardens on snow or cold water. When done stir in soda

on snow or cold water. When done stir in soda until there is about twice as much of the candy as there was of the molasses, and a little lemon extract for flavoring. Care must be taken that the candy does not burn, or it will have a bitter taste. The soda makes it light and gives it a grain. Pour on buttered plates to cool.

In last Saturday's Home Department Ida says, "As for pork, which Mrs. Louisa T. condemns as unhealthy, there is nothing I like better for my breakfast than sliced salt pork," etc.,—as though the fact that she likes it proves that it is fit for anybody, especially children, to eat. Neither does the fact that she weighs 160 pounds at the age of 16 prove her theory to be correct.

orrect.
I am 18 years of age and weigh 109 pounds, ut presume I am as healthy as she.

CHOCOLATE CAKE. CHOCOLATE CAKE.

To the Better of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 18.—I have always been an interested reader of the "Home," and seeing "Lu's" request for chocolate cake, thought I would send her my recipe for the chocolate jelly,—my cake receipt being the same as her "French cream cake,"—only to be in thin layers. Jelly: One cup of milk; one half cup of chocolate; one half cup of sugar; yolk of one egg; teaspoonful of corn-starch. Mix well to-

chocolate; one half cup of sugar; yolk of one egg; teaspoonful of corn-starch. Mix well together, and boil until quite thick. When cold, put between the laipers as for jelly cake, with the addition of a little butter. Water can be used instead of milk. Also by tsking half of the cake, putting chocolate in to make it a dark brown; this, with alternate layers of the remaining white, makes a very nice cake. Frosting can be made brown by adding chocolate after the sugar has been mixed with the eggs. I always use bakers' chocolate, as I find it much better than the German.

A hearty welcome to Mrs. Sarah L., and hope that we will hear from her again, if only to "ask for a recipe for filling green peppers."

Thanks to A. M. R., and Mrs. J. C. H., for we are glad to know how to "spatter."

Will some of the ladies please tell me how to make "good old-fashioned" rye bread! Our husband is very fond of the bread his grand mother used to make. And oblige JESSE.

cup of sugar; two-thirds cup of sweet milk; one egg; one and two-thirds cups of flour; one tablespoonful of butter; two teaspoons of bak-ing-powder. Make this in four cakes. Mix-ture to put between: To the white of one egg

ture to put between: To the white of one egg add two tablespoons of sugar, two of grated chocolate. I use the sweet chocolate. Put this quantity between each layer, and also on the top. You will find it very nice.

Filling for peppers: One large cabbage; about the same quantity of green tomatoes; one dozen large onions; one-half dozen cucumbers (you can take pickles). Chop fine; put in a dish in layers; sprinkle salt between; let it stand over night; drain off through a columder perfectly dry. Add spices of all kinds, and one table-spoonful of English mustard seed. Out out the top of the pepper; fill and sew in again nicely; lay in a jar and pour over cold vinegar.

Will Mrs. E., of the Big Village, send me her recipe for cream puffs?

Miss. H.

pound of chocolate (unprepared); butter size of an egg, stirred with one tablespoon of flour. Boll about one-quarter of an hour, or until it keeps its shade in water. Hoping the ladies will try these, and not fer-get about the doughnuts, I remain, COUSIN ANNA.

BEEF-TEA

To the Easter of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The following is of practical worth, as there are but few people who either know the purpose for which beef-tea is mince as you would for hash; put fato a glass fruit jar; pour over the meat one plat of cold water acidulated with Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid—one drachm. Allow this to stand for an hour, then cover and place in a water-bath, that is, in any larger metal vessel, taking the precaution of placing or resting the fruit-jar upon a piece of wood, and so posturing it that it shall not topple over. Having thus fixed the bath, all the outer or larger one with warm, not not, water; put over a quick fire, and boil until the beef rises to the top of the jar. Strain and press contents of jar through coarse linen. Sait to suit the taste, and your patient will not only have a palatable, but also an exceeding nutritious, diet. Hydrochloric Acid is used for the same purpose as nature uses the gastric juice. This acid is the representative of the gastric acid.

DR. T. D. WILLIAMS.

CORN GRIDDLE-CAKES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

I wish to give the many readers of the Home" the benefit of a recipe for corn griddle-cakes, which are pronounced good by all who have tried them. Take two cups of corn-meal, one cup of flour, a little salt. Mix corn-meal, one cup of flour, a little salt. Mix well together. Two eggs well beaten, one pint of thick sour milk, in a little of which stir one even teaspoonful of sods. Mix well together in a batter, and fry on a well-greased griddle. The indies peed not be afraid to let their children eat them, for my mother-in-law considers them excellent, and she has raised thirteen children. Now I wish to ask for some favors. While I was away this summer, the paper which contained Aunt liney's mince-pie recipe got lost, and as I would not like to miss any of her recipes, I would be obliged if she would send it again. And, also, if some of your correspondents will please send some recipes for cooking oysters.

TO PRESERVE CITRON.

To the Editor of The Privane.

LAWBENCE, Kas., Oct. 17.—I send you a recipe for preserving citron, which I know to be excellent: Pare and remove the seeds, rejecting all but the solid part of the melon; cut in such pieces as you choose; weigh the pieces, and boil in water until you can easily cut them; remove the fruit, and add sugar to make the strup, allowing one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. When it boils, put in the fruit, and boil slowly one hour. When cold, add sliced lemon, allowing one lemon for two pounds of citron. One large teacup of water is the general rule for one pound of fruit.

Mas. L. M. G.

ORANGE PIE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—I send you a recipe for orange pie. Take four good-sized oranges, peel, seed, and cut in very small pieces. Add a cup of sugar, and let stand. Into a quart of nearly boiling milk stir two tablespoonsful of corn-starch mixed with a little water, and the yolks of three eggs. Whed this is done, let it cool, then mix with the oranges. Put it in simply a lower crust. Make a frosting of the whites of the eggs, and one-half cup sugar. Spread it over top of pies, and place for a few seconds in the oven to brown. Respectfully, Mrs. J. C. H.

Directions for making glove-boxes, letter-holders, etc.: Take card-board; cut in shape; line and cover with bright-colored silk; then sew together; take pieces of Sorrento carved wood made in the shape of the card-board, and gum on the outside.

OUR FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—In the early days of the "Home Department" of your valuable paper I was tempted to write a few of my ideas of a healthful; nutritous diet, but concluded to wait for some other correspondent to discuss the same points much better than could my unskilled pen. Several months having passed and nothing touching the questions involved having appeared in the "Home," I venture a beginning, which, if you think worthy of publication. may encourage me to write again, more fully explaining my theory of nutriment.

An experience of more than twenty years in dealing in the various materials of food, both

dealing in the various materials of food, both in large and small quantities, in this and Eastern cities, has convinced me that among the most prominent causes of early nervous prostration and premature decay of the vital powers, amieting our business men, and especially ladies, is an innutritious diet. Perhaps, when questioned, 90 per cent of them will say they eat food enough always, and frequently too much, but from some cause it does not furnish them with the needed strength, and frequent attacks of illness, with corresponding calls! on the physician, who prescribes rest, coupled with care in swallowing his potions, and then a short respite from pain and weariness fills up the programme, and illness, drugs, and relief alternate with increasing frequency as the years rol! on. Such is the experience of nearly 50 per cent of our native-born, midleaged business men and fashionable ladies.

With a good climate and healthful location, in the very centre of a country producing the best material for nerve-food, furnished by a bounteous Providence, why is this the fact! Something is wrong—some one at fault. Where can we get them in the purest and most convenient form? First and best in wheat. Not in superine four, but in the whole wheat, and more especially in the outer colored part of the kernel, and which the dictates of a perverted taste and the mischevous ignorance of the miller separates and rejects from the flour by bolting. And if, by chance, a small percentage passes into the fashionable white portion, the baker, or cook, as the case may be, as if, with peristsent depravity, destroys the last remnant, with his, or her, pernicious process of raising a "nice white loaf," fit only to throw—no, not to the dogs, for even they starve on such counterfeit food. The result then is, no food for the nerve in bread. Where shall we find it! Beef, which is the richest animal food in nerve-supply, according to Liebig's analysis contains an average of 8 per cent of the phosphates. Some grades contain more than 5, others eve

longer than I intended, and if, perchance, it falls not in your waste-basket, may write again.

NEURINE.

TNFORMATION ASKED.
To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—I have read with interest all articles under the head of "The Home," and must confess that you deserve the sincere thanks of all your subscribers, more particularly, perhaps, those of the feminine gender, for the intended on the right side with the effect is all that is necessary. Will some one please inform me how to make read-apple and also quince felly? As I am rather inexperienced, please tell me plainty.
Is there any German lady in this city who can tell me just how to make "potato-salad, as it is made by the "Mother in Germany"?
Now, one more recipeliviz: how to cook egginals.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—I want to ask a favor of some of your many readers of the Houne. Will some one of your many readers of the Houne. Will some one of your many readers of the Houne. Will some one of your many readers of the Houne. Will some one of your many readers of the Houne. Will some one of your many readers of the Houne.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

The Intended, and if, perchance, it falls not in your waste basket, may write again.

NEURINE.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Nothing brightens a house for the sail than autumn leaves of the some of the tribuse.

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To the Editor of The Tribuse.

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CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Nothing brightens a house it leads of the Editor of the India Anxious, was distraint, sllent, selfent, selfent of the tribuse.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

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AUTUMN LEAVES.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

So many persons spoil their colless of the tribuse.

CHICAGO, Oc

ng of the w ho were most cruelly assessinated. Con-braves, of Niles, as brave a man as ever anydered on that morning

There—my card, sir—Jules Maleval, late chef de battalion, Chasseurs de Vincenues; here is my Graad Cross of the Legion of Honor—my sabre—you see my armless eleeve—eh bien! I have my honorable discharge, too, distinguished services—three brevets on the keld—but I will not shake hands with you, sir. Morbleu! One does not consentingly shake hands with a murderer, and that is my chlef title to distinction. You cannot believe it? Morbleu! There has been a time, sir, when I would ram your incredulity down your throat with the pummel of my sword! What do you suppose I rot in this vile maison de samte for, instead of chasing the wild Kabyles to their dens across the red desert, except in expiation of my crime! Do I resemble the doting milksops who sit in corners and

the doting miksops who sit in corners and maunder over books? Morbleu! The Malevals maunder over books? Morbleu! The Malevals were never indoor folks; we always had some soldiers or sailors of our stock away from home, roving, fighting, trading, what not. The first of us known in La Testa was an old Biscayan pirate, grizzled, black and scarred with desperado work on the Spanish Main and Brazilian coast, with a chest full of ingots and Spanish pillar dollars, every one stained with blood. Richelieu, for services done at the steep of Rochelle, entitled him to call himself the Sieur de Maleval. He built the old house in La Teste dropped the title but kept the old house in La Tests. It is there yet,—I was born in it,—a Maleval lives in it to-day.

I was just turned of 20 when I had a love affair that sent ine to the wars. It is no use to speak of it. Shedis among the angels now, Annette Figege, an angel herself. I never saw Annette again. In 1858, however, when my regiment was in camp at Chalons, I received a letter from her. Read it:

regiment was in camp at Chalons, I received a letter from her. Read it:

My dear friend, I have never met you, never wished to meet you, since a cruel fate sundered us, but I have watched your career with solicitude, with pride, and you have never been missed in my communings with the bon Dieu. I now show my faith in you by asking you to gride, berriend, protect my only son, Leon, my noble boy, who comes to the army to-morrow fresh from his classes at Saint Cyr, where he has won enough distinction to choose the arm of the service he wishes to join, and he chooses to be near you, the friend of his mother. I trust him to you, mt dear friend. He is my all. My husband is old, feeble; I have nothing but Leon.

Morbleu! In the dust and smoke of twenty campaigns, in the nonchalance and hardenings of a thousand bivouacs, one loses some of the qualities which best fit one to become the guardian of ingenuous youth. However, I accepted the charge. It would be a pity if Annette's boy should turn out a vaurien, as he might under some guidance, or never shod his deats de lait, as might happen under other influences.

Leon came to me next day. A tail, graceful youth; the image of his mother—just her soft expressive orown eyes, and her mouth, not concaled under the sitky little pretense of mustache. He was not a bit of a spoon. Manly as he was gentle, bright as he was amiable, he soon became the greatest of favorites in the battalion. I took him to lodge in, my own quarters, and morbleu! in a week I loved him as my own son and he me as an elder brother, and we were such friends and companions as 40 and 20 never were before.

So it was for a year, and the boy promised to

The control of the co

of fault that you have not be e said. I answered brusquel alt that I am here now. You me to Leon Pitou, as you lemand that you release

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Decrease in the Country Movement for Currency.

Moderate Activity in Discounts-The Clearings \$4,100,000.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Generally Weak.

An Important Downward Turn in Provisions and the Leading Cereals.

The Markets Very Sensitive to War News from the Old World.

FINANCIAL.

The flow of currency to the country has percepti-bly slackened, and its daily volume is much below the average of the tendays ending with last week.

the average of the ten days ending with last week. The bankers are informed by their correspondents that the wheat crop in the districts from which most of the orders come is not heavy, and that on this and other accounts the farmers are not anxious to send their stuff assuarket. The decrease in the orders for currency appears to be the result of a more or less general determination in the interior to wait for higher prices, an attifude to which the war news lends encouragement.

The offerings of paper were fair. There is no apparent reduction in the applications from the country for rediscounts, and these will no doubt continue liberal as long as the movement of currency lags. The city supply of commercial and miscellaneous paper is improved, but there cannot be said to be anything more than a moderate demand for accommodations. Complaints are again heard of slow collections.

lintes of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular stomers. Special rates are made in special es. Business on the street is dull at 8 per cent

and apwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$4,100,000.

NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the con-dition of the National Banks in the City of New York at the close of business on Monday, the 2d

	RESOURCES.	
	Loans and discounts	\$184, 243, 225.
	Overdrafts	70, 899.
	U. S. bonds to secure circulation	19, 237, 500.
	U. S. bonds to secure deposits	7/5,000
	U. S. bonus on hand	14,686,000.
	Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	10,061,841.
	Due from other National banks	15,819,000.
	Due from State banks and bankers	2, 363, 636.
	Real estate, furniture, and natures	8, 786, 088.
	Current expenses and taxes paid	985, 418.
61	Premiums paid	2,674,071.
	Checks and other cash items	1, 806, 500.
	Exchanges for Clearing-House	63,940,479.
	Bills of omer National banks	1, 225, 243.
	Fractional currency	129, 101.
	Specie, including \$225,4-9.60 of silver.	14, 576, 574.
	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-	27, 902, 384.
	tender notes	17, 365, 000.
A	Five per cent redemption tund	829, 194.
	Due from U. S. Treasurer	241, 224.
	Total	387, 773, 934.
	LIABILITIES.	
	Capital stock paid in	66, 400, 000.
	Surplus rand	18, 5/26, 148,
	Otner undivided profits	8,8u1,2u7.
	National pank notes outstanding	14,832,784.
	State bank notes outstanding	77,800.
	Dividends un aid	- 212, 279.
	Individual aupos.ts	184, 063, 417.
	United States deposits	279,631.
	Deposits of U. S. D.sbursing officers	145,071.
	Due to other Autional oanks	70, 364, 874.
	Due to State banks and pangers	24, 524, 619.
	Bills payable	50,000.0
	Total	DNT 773 994
	THE CIPARINGS AND THE PI	

THE CLEARINGS AND THE TIMES. Evidences of gradual improvement in business still appear. Though the bank clearings for the second week in October show a smaller gain than those of the first week, compared with the corresponding weeks last year, there is still a gain of about 3.1 per cent in the aggregate for the half-month, which with allowance for difference in month, which, with allowance for difference in prices, represents an increase of at least 13 per cent in the quantities exchanged. The clearings at the chief cliies for two weeks ending Oct. 14, with percentage of gain or loss, were:

CONTRACTOR OF THE	1576.	1875.	Per Ct.
New York	\$850, 574, 202	\$819, 212, 476	3.8
Boston	103, 330, 043	1.3, 205, 3, 3	
Philadelphia	85, 671, 678	84,234,914	7.1
Cuicago	49, 500, 540	47, 358, 120	4.7
Si. Louis	44,024,001	43, 870, 202	7.0
Acw Orleads	13, 5, 3, 256	16, 154, 229	16.0
Beyond doubt	\$1, 154, 220, 368 the railway wa	ir has a ver	y dis-
turbing influence	ward some w	ecks ago, for	dealers
apprehended th.			

movement Eastward at this time. - New York Pub-GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 109%@110% in greenbacks.

	Greenbacks were 914 6904 cents on the	dollar
	in gold.	
	POREIGN EXCHANGE.	
	Sizty day	Sinht
	Sterling 48316	4856
	Paris-francs	51354
	Switzerland	51894
	Belgium	Slok
	Holland	4000
	Sweden	2754
	Austria	41
	Germany 91%	9514
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
	Rid.	Asted.
	United States 6s of '81	11396
	United States 5-20s of '6511399	114
	5-20s of '65-January and July	11316
	5-20 of '67-January and July	116
	5-20s of '68-January and July	117
	10-406	11594
	United States new 55 0(81	11436
51	United States currency 68	****
	BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	
	Block. Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds	*138%
	Chicago City 7 + ct. sewerage1054	*108%
	Chicago City 7 et: water toan*106	******
	Cook County 7 & ct. honds	*108
	North Chicago 7 P ct. bonus (L. Park)	*96
	Chy Railway, South Side	-940
	City Railway, West Sine	******
	City Railway, North Stud	******
	Traders' Insurance Company,	125
	Chamber of Commerce 70	75
	Exposition stock 25	35
		12.7

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Oct. 20.—Gold weak, opening at 110%, declining to 110, and crossing at 110%. Carrying rates 1 to 3. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were weak and learning at 100. BY TELEGRAPH. ments were weak and lower in sympathy

with gold.
Railroad bonds were irregular.

Railroad bonds were tregular.

State securities were quiet.

The stock-market opened strong, and prices advanced ½ to 2, with the greatest improvement in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake-Shore, New Jersey Central, and the Granger shares. After the report from London about an armistice the market was weaker, and there was a decline of ½ to 21/4, the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which, after advancing to 80%, fell off to 774. New Jersey Central rose from 38% to 38%, and declined to 37%. Delaware & Hudson advanced to 78%, and afterwards fell off to 76. and declined to 37%. Delaware & Hudson advanced to 78%, and afterwards fell off to 76. Morris & Essex was steady at 95@95%. New York Central advanced to 10% and, later, declined to 104%. Lake Shore rose from 55% to 61% on large transactions, but subsequently reacted to 59%6. 60. Erie rose from 11% to 11%, and, later, sold down to 10%. Northwestern common advanced to 40%, and preferred to 64%, with the latest sales at 30% and 62% respectively. St. Paul common fell off from 30% to 29%, and preferred, after rising to 61%, to 60%. Ohios declined from 11% to 10%, and Pacific Mail from 10% and Pacific Mail from 25 to 24%, and Rock Island from 10% to 10%. Western Union ranged between 70% and 71. Michigan Central rose to 47%, and afterwards declined to 47%. During the last hour of business share speculation was armer, and there was a recovery of 46% in prices. The improved feeling was based on telegrams from Detroit that the leading Eastern and Western fast-freight lines had been consolidated under one management, except the lines running over the New York Central, and it was understood that these would also consolidate with the new organization, and that a decided and uniform advance would be made in freights. This is looked upon as one of the last steps in the settlement of the railroad war, which many believe has already been settled, except come little informatities. Lake Shore advanced from 50% to 60%, Michigan Central from 45% to 71. Transactions were 161,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Western Union. 10,000 Northwestern. 10,000 St. Pauls, 7,000 Eric, 66,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 28,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Union. 10,000 Northwestern. 10,000 St. Pauls, 7,000 Eric, 66,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 28,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Union. 10,000 Northwestern. 10,000 Michigan Central, 28,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Money market casy; 2 to 4. Prime mercantile paper, 40%. Money market easy; 202,000.

Apper, 4607.
Custom receipts, \$202,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$33,000.
Clearings, \$35,000,000.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,435,000.
Sterling weak; actual business, 483 for addays; 485 for sight.

Coupons, '81 GOVERNMENT RONDS.
Coupons, '81 GOVERNMENT RONDS.
Coupons, '83 1134 New 5. New 1134 New 5. New

Del., Lack. & W.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20. -Gold, 110% 2111. LONDON, Oct. 20-5 p. m. -Silver quoted at

Consols, money and account, 94%.
United States bonds, '65s, 103; '67s, 108; 10-40s, 1074; new 5s. 1054.
New York Central, 96; Erie, 104; preferred, PARIS, Oct. 20.—Rentes, 103f 75c. FRANKPORT, Oct. 20.—United States bo 5s, 101%.

REAL ESTATE.

Oakley av, 183% ft s of Adams st, e f, 17x90 ft, dated Oct. 20. Stossuth st, 124 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Airil 27. Kossuth st, 124 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Atril 27. Dayton st, 203 ft s of Clay st, e f, 2*x125 ft, dated Oct. 17. dated Oct. 17.

Commercial st, 83 ft s of Bloomingdale road, wf, 48x122 ft, dated July 25.

Crenshaw st, 325 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x 12255 ft, dated Sept. 25.

Houston at, 150 ft n of Division st, e f, 24x126 ft, datel Sept. 23.

Hoyne st, 75 ft n of Evergreen st, e f, 24x126 ft, datel Sept. 23.

Hoyne st, 75 ft n of Evergreen st, e f, 24x126 ft, datel Sept. 23.

Archer av, 1235 ft n e of Evergreen st, e f, 24x126 ft, datel Sept. 23. ated Oct. 19.

r av, 12336 ft n e of Hanover st, n w f,
t, running to Twenty-third st, dated Oct.
Airk B. Newell to Charles Demond, 10 (Airk B. Newell to Charles Demond, Trustee)...
Twenty-six is st, 154 6-10 It w of Builder st, 8 f, 25x124-9 10 ft, dated Oct. 14.
Ashley st, 93 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, and improvements, dated Aug. 14.
South Park boulevard, 100 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 50x152 ft, ditted Oct. 19.
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Indiana av, n w cor of Forty-first st, e f, 700x 181 ft, with 20x161 ft satjoining on Michi, an av (Josiah L. Lombard to Elisha B. Hopkins), dated Oct. 20.
Lot on street between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth sts and 312 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 45x125 ft, dated Oct. 17.
Okwood av, s e cor of Elis av, b f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 12.
Drezel boulevard, 22 ft s of Brook st, w f, 22x 5,000 dated Oct. 12 prexel boulevard, 22 ft s of Brook st, w f, 22x 100 ft, with building, dated Oct. 17 Naisah av, 100 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 100x 101x; ft: also, State st, s c cor of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 100x1829; ft, and other property, dated st, w f, 100x1829; ft, and other property, dated N. 10.21824 It, and other property, dated Oct. 19.
Wallace st, 215 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 21x 1249-10 ft, dated Oct. 9.
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Fullerton av. 75 ft e of Leddy st, n f, 50x132 ft, dated Oct. 20.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding

	Recei	pts.	Shipments.			
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.		
Flour, bris	10,777	10.980	7,525	6, 246		
Wheat, ou	92,740	163, 954		153, 751		
Corn, bu	187, 213	141,980	92, 233	129, 737		
Oats, bu	48,248	73,349	34, 371	92,900		
Kye, bu	6,816	4, 317	2 385	2,450		
Barley, bu	38,088	14,300	30,578	5, 383		
Grass seed, lbs.	207, 896	16,520	560, 412	25, 380		
Flaxseed, lus	250, 910	470, 293	238,600	187,800		
B. cora, ibs	37, 200	82,000	88,240	60,000		
C. muate, los	162,700	42,500	1,919,763	796, 120		
Beef, tos			207			
Beef, bris		622	255	849		
Pork, bris	300		1,805	363		
Lard. Ibs	1.820		408,574	519, 147		
Tallow, los	38,640	95, 590	20,000	12, 250		
Tallow, los Butter, los	128, 638	57,389	73,695	63,072		
Dre'd hogs, No.	5	13	10,000			
Live hogs, No.	18, 164		4,830	6, 256		
Cattle, No	5,674	3,752	2,907	1.60		
Sheep, No	2,702	1,990		1, 278		
Hides, lbs	207, 376		218,820	246, 73.		
Highwines, bris	150	8	434	108		
Wool, lus	293, 925	226, 417	361.2-6	182, 498		
Pointoes, bu	4.418	6,081	8,538	18		
Coal, tons	5, 248		1,518			
may, tons			20			
Lumber, m	4,778	2,313	2,392	2.575		
Shingles, m	3, 160	1, 320		1,000		
Sait, bris	5, 650	71		3, 177		
Poultry, lbs		892				
Poultry, coops,	90	182				
Game, pkgs	157	441				
Eggs, pags	461	741		234		
Cheese, bxs	2,769	2, 107	777			
G. apples, bris.	3, 162	12,770		1,206		
	710		56	-1		

bu oats, 1,597 bu rye, 1,353 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 2 cars No. 2 white winter wheat, 4 cars No. 1 red winter, 15 cars No. 53 cárs No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 119 cars No. 2 do, 52 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected do. 3- cars no grade (286 wheat); 33 cars and 16,600 bu high-mixed corn, 185 cars and 41,200 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars new mixed do, 48 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (209 corn); 6 cars white oats, 11 case and 12,000 bu No. 2 do, 20 cars and 11,900 by rejected do (37 oate); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 16 cars No. 2 do; 37 cars No. 2 barley, 35 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected do (94 barley). Total (704 cars), 384. 000 bu. Inspected out: 57, 343 bu wheat, 84, 267
bu corn, 20, 117 bu oats, 372 bu rye, 18, 601 bu

bariey.

The statements made in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday in reference to barley inspection were confirmed on 'Change by a receiver, who exhibited proof that the statements were true. He showed the sample the statements were true. He showed the sample by which he had bought a car-load of barley, and by its side he exhibited a fair sample of the barley itself. The selling sample was clean and bright; the other very dirty. There is no room to doubt that the car referred to had been "packed" in the way that a good deal of fruit "packed" in the way that a good deal of fruit was packed last summer,—poor stuff below, and good material on top. Under the rules it was the duty of the Inspector to grade the whole carload according to the lowest quality found in it; which would make the whole lot rejected. In such a case as this the how! raised against the Inspector who does his duty would be more filly directed against the man in the country who forwarded the stuff to this city. Our columns have contained several complaints in the past against contained several complaints in the past against the Inspectors of grain in this city. It is only fair that they should be credited when a point can be

that they should be credited when a point can be honestly urged in their favor.

The leading produce markets were again excited and active, nervous and irregular, yesterday, but less strong. There was not enough of certainty about the situation to give such decided weakness as would land the markets back at the point from which they were started by the war excitement; but the tendency was to weakness. The British markets were quoted stronger on breadstuffs, but the private advices to parties in this city indicated that affairs on the other side of the Atlantic are considered to wear a more pacific aspect by the people private advices to parties in this city indicated that affairs on the other side of the Atlantic are considered to wear a more pacific aspect by the people who are looking them directly in the face, and the same thing was intimated by more firmness in British consols. A good many operators were inclined to believe that a general European war is not to be one of the events of the immediate future, and hence that there was nothing to warrant a further upward rush in the prices of produce. For this reason there was more disposition to sell, and less to buy; but, on both sides, people were generally afraid of committing themselves too far, knowing that the scale may be suddenly turned either way by a very small occurrence, and the fate of nations be decided by an argument in itself of no more weight than a feather. Hence the trading was nore largely in the settling up of outstanding deals than was the case the previous day, the conservative policy prevailing among the many. The markets were not much influenced by the home considerations of bad weather, and changes in the volume of receipts and shipments.

It certainly seemed probable yesterday that the people of Western Europe do not expect to be engulphed in the maelstrom of a general war. British consols were quoted firmer (and one man from the country, anxious for information, asked how much a quarter rise in consols amounted to on a bushel of wheat). On this hint the difference between gold and United States paper became less, and the New York markets for grain became flat again. It is known that a war between Russis and Turkey would involve a cessation in the exports of wheat from the former country; but commercial men do not think that such an interruption would continue long enough to make a serious difference in the supply, if Turkey were unaided. They

think that the bear would make but one monthful of the bird, and cause little offasion for an advance in the price of breadstaffs, however grave the questions and however long the duration of the resulting turmoil in diplomatic circles. Dry goods were reported in moderate demand, with but little variation in prices. Prints were less firmly held than heretofore, but for other staple cotton textiles the market retains a firm tone. Groceries were ordered freely, and the market again presented a firm tone. Coffees and sugars still show an upward inclination, the limited supply and the advance in gold both serving to impart strength. Rice, sirups, molasses, teas, and spices were held fully up to previous figures. In the butter market there was no marked change, though holders displayed rather more confidence than of late. Cheese was again reported dried fruits were moving freely at full prices. If we except apples, the demand for domestic dried fruits was unimproved. Apples were in demand for export to Germany, and prices are "looking up". Oils were quiet and without quotable change, though the tendency in lard and linseed was upward. Coal, wood, leather, and bagging remain as before.

was upward. Coal, wood, leather, and bagging remain as before.

The cargo lumber market was quiet yesterday, the offerings being small. The market was nominally firm under a fair inquiry, and in consequence of the probable rise in freights. At the yards trade is fair, and common inch stuff is firm, and other grades are steady. Wool was quoted firm under a fair demand from Eastern and Western manufacturers, with the offerings moderate. Seeds were less active, but quoted steady by sellers, woo reless active, but quoted steady by sellers, who re-port a small stock on the market. Hides were firm under a good demand from tanners and dealers. Broom-corn and hops were unchanged. Poultry and game were in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Green fruits were steady.

Lake freights were quiet and easier at the bidding

Lake freights were quiet and easier at the bidding prices of the last three days, —4½c for barley or corn and 5c for wheat to Buffalo. Rall freights were firm at previous rates, at 20c per 100 Bs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with few cars offering. Through rates by lake and rall were quoted at 15c to Boston and 14c to New York on corn. The engagements reported by lake will carry out 48,000 bu barley. Those by rall are not made public.

PORHIGN IMPORTATIONS.

POREIGN IMPORTATIONS. Received at Chicago Customs, Oct. 20, 1876: Arwedson & Lawson, 1 case books; W. F. Bemis & Co., 1 case cigars; Field, Leiter & Co., 5 cases dry goods. Amount of duties collected, \$687.79.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCIS—Were moderately active, and rather weak, in sympathy with the improved tone in breattings here, and a weaker feeling among Eastern holders. Hogs were in moderate supply, and quoted firm, but the demand for product was less, few outside or ders being on the market, and reliers wers more free, the market being quite weak at times, under large offerings. The feeling was, however, irregular, and quotations varied frequently in consequence.

The stocks of winter-cured provisions in Indianapolis on the 15th are reported to have been 130,000 lbs shoulders, 575,000 lbs short clears, and 220 tes kettled lard.

MESS POKK—Was active, and declined 35c per brl, closing at 30c below the lowest quotations of Thursday, on the year's delivery, which is the leading feature of the market. There was a moderate inquiry for cash lots for shipment, but at reduced prices. Sales were reported of 250 bris old mess at\$ 16.27%, 250 bris at\$16.50, 500 bris seller October at \$16.15; 8,250 bris seller the year at \$15.35615.60, and 1,000 bris seller January at \$15.42% 15.50. Total, 10,450 bris. The market closen steadier at \$16.2566 it. 37% for old cash; \$16.50 for new; \$16.12% 16.10. Total, 10,450 bris. The market closen steadier at \$16.2566 it. 37% for old cash; \$16.50 for new; \$16.12% 16.11. \$266 it. 37% for old cash; \$16.50 for new; \$16.12% 16.11. \$256 it. \$256 it.

Shoul-Short Long Short deers. Plant Short Short Long Short Long Short deers. Plant Clears. Clears. Short Clears of Short Sho

\$19.00.

Tallow—Was quoted at \$\frac{34}{368}\frac{3}{6}\$ for city, and 7\frac{3}{3}\$ so for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS. few lots were taken by local dealers, but shippers held off for concessions, and probably would not have purchased except at a very heavy reduction from the advanced prices of the previous day. Sales were reported of 400 bris winters, partiy at \$6.00; 580 bris spring extras, partiy at \$5.255..75; 100 bris buckwheat flour on private terms; and 125 bris ye flour at \$4.00. Total, 1,205 bris. The market closed dull, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$8.75 (2.75; medium winters, \$5.75@6.50; choice spring extras, \$6.00@6.25; medium @ \$5.50@5.75; shipping extras, \$6.00@6.25; medium @ \$5.50@5.75; shipping extras, \$5.25@5.37½; choice patents, \$7.00@7.50; common do, \$6.00@6.25; sour springs, \$3.00@4.05; spring superfines, \$3.50@4.25. Brax—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 40 tons at \$9.75 on track, and \$10.00 free on board cars.

board cars.
Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons fine at \$16.00

BRAN—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 40 tons at \$0.75 on track, and \$10.00 free on hoard cars.

MIDDLINOS—Sale was made of 10 tons fine at \$16.00 on track.

Conv-Miral—Coarse was nominal at \$16.00016.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was again active, though less so than the previous day, and decidedly feverish, declining 44c, and 34c lower than Thursday evenine. We have noted above the chief reasons for the unsettled condition of the market, and its weakness. Liverpool was quoted strong, and Mark-Lane 2s per quarter higher, but New York was duil, operators on the clastiantic seaboard, as well as here, anticipating a peaceful solution of the Turkish question, or at least one that will not involve Western Surope in war. Our receipts were smaller, but all the considerably in excess of the reporces assuments, and there was very little shipping demand venteriay, except for the lower grades. To a new of the morning had prepared a great many to expect lower prices, and at the opening there was a general real by a continuous control of the control of t

plumbago de oseravity. Pro: West Virginia olis, natural. 20 deg.. Soc: nagaral. 30 deg.. 320: reduced. 28 deg.. 256:2820.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were smaller, and prices ruled stasdy under a moderate luquiry. The weather was wet and bad for game, but fresh grouse found favor with allow 12: 2038.00: unfers, 10 degree ducks. 23:50:22. 25:28. 20: unfers, 10 degree ducks. 23:50:22. 25:28. 20: unfers, 10 degree ducks. 23:50:22. 25:28. 20: unfers, 10 degree ducks. 23:50:22. 25:29. 25:29. 20: ducks. 23:50:20. 27:5: mallard ducks. 21:50:28. 1.75: mallard and frame and rasper ducks. 21:50:28. 1.75: mallard and higher at \$1:50:28. 1.75: mallard a LUMBER.

Corn was in moderate demand and 162% lower, clot corn was in moderate demand and 162% lower, clot mg at 43% for October. November sold at 43% 44% and closed at 43%. December sold at 43% 44% and closed at 43% october and 38% for December. October and November and 38% for December, wheat from Milwauke. were taken for wheat from Milwauke

year. Lard closed lower, at \$9.52\\ 99.55 for November; \$9.27\\ 99.40 for the year; and \$9.45\\ 99.47\\ for Jan-uary. Sales: 1,500 tes at \$9.37\\ 99.40 for the year. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was quiet at \$2.20.

EROOM-CORN - Trade is reported fair at unchanged prices: Choice green hurl, 5%c; medium, hurl, red tipped, 4½%5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5%5½c; red tipped with do, 4½½c; green covers and inside, 4½c; red tipped do, 3½%c; inside brush, 3%4½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 43c; inferior brush, 3%3½c; crooked do, 2%4c.

BEANS-Eastern mediums were in request at \$1.63, and navies at \$1.75. Western beans were quoted at \$1.00@1.40.

and navies at \$1.75. Western beans were quoted at \$1.00@1.40.

BUTTER—The demand equaled the supply, and the market was firm all around. Shippers took hold more freely than for some days previous, and the local demand also was improved. Quotations remain as foliows: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@31c; medium to good, 17@23c; inferior to common, 14@18c.

BAGGING—Values remain somewhat unsettled, under a brisk local competition, and are without quotable change. Following are the figures: Peerless, AA. 20c; Lewiston, 20%c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21%c; American A. 17%c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19%c; Curlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 13% @14%c; do, double, 24@25c.

CHESES—Trade continues dull, with little variation in prices. Orders are for small amounts, and are filled at 11@12%c for good to fancy factory.

COAL—The market has no new features. Business was without much animation, the demand, as hereto-

was without much animation, the demand, as hereto-fore, being restricted to such quantities as one needed for current use. Prices are quoted as follows: Lacks-wanna, egg. \$7.00@7.25; do, nut, \$7.25@7.50; do, range, \$7.50@7.75; Blossburg, \$8.50; cannel, \$7.00; Eric, \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$5.00; Illinoia, \$3.75

84.25. EGGS—Were in moderate request at 20@21c for fresh

active business was in progress at the subjoined quotations:

18:08—Rangoon, 6264c; Carotina, 627%c; Louisla na,
566%c.

COPPERS—O. G. Java. 28230c; Java No. 2, 26627c;
choice to fancy Rio, 29623%c; good to prime do, 236
23%c; common to fair, 2046211/c; roasting, 19619%c;
Singapore Java, 23624c; Maracabo, 20%623%c.
SUGARS—Patent cut loss, 11%c; crushed, powdered,
11%c; granulated, 11%c; A standard, 11c; do No.
2, 10%610%c; B, 10%c; cxtra C, 10%c; C No. 2, 10%c;
fair to prime do, 9%69%c; common do, 8%69c;
Sigure—California sugar-losd drips, 736-75c; diamond
drips, \$1.0661.10; silver drips, extra fine, 56690c;
goodsugar-house sirup, 45650c; extra do, 65660c;
New Orleans molasses, choice, 63698c; do 97fmc, 55
Sec; do, common to good, 45650c; Porto Rico molasses, 45650c; common molasses, 38640c; black-strap,
396635c. 8%632c.
SPICKS—Allspice, 16%617c; cloves, 46643c; cassia, 29623c; pepper, 17%643c; autmega, \$1.10£1.15; Calcuta ginger, 14615c.
Soars—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 64@7c; White Lity, 5%68c; White Rose, 5%66c; Royal Savon, 5%6; Savon Imperial, 5%c; Golden West, 5%65%c; Banner, 6c.

Soars—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 64467c; White Lily, 5446sic; White Rose, 54466c; Royal savon, 54c; Savon Imperial, 54c; Golden West, 544654c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and unchanged. The offerings were moderate, and shippers were deterred from operating by the scarcity of freight room. We quote: No. 1 do \$7.00; No. 2 shough, \$8.00

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 prist \$1.50 per gallon.

HIDES—Are in continued good demand, and firm undered. Green city butchers', 54466c; green cured, light and beavy, 8c; damaged, 9c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 8c; green country, 66656c; green calf, 12c; flint hides, 13615c; dry kip and calf, 1261246c; dry-salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 456650c; green sheen-pelts' wool, estimated at 25630c per 1b.

HOTO—Were in fair retail demand, and steady. It is said that exporters are not buying so freely, many having withdrawn until they hear from their first liberal shipments to Germany, and the rise in gold also checks trade somewhat. Western hops are quoted at 30639c, and Easterns at 38638c. The following extracts are made from an exchange: "The hop crop this season is said to be the lightest ever gathered, and prices have crop the form an exchange: "The hop crop this season is said to be the lightest ever gathered, and prices have crop and the first light of the country of the season is said to be the lightest ever gathered, and prices have crop to the season in Francisco from an exchange: "The hop crop this season is said to be the lightest ever gathered, and prices have crop to be a first of the season in the season in the season is said to be the lightest ever gathered, and prices have crop is only one-axth of the world, being most marked in Germany, which has not raised enough for home use. Last year the German crop was \$5,000,000 bs, and this, only 25,000,000 bs, and and a crop, but of fine quality. The louding for home use. Last year the German crop was \$5,000,000 bs, and this, only 25,000,000 bs, and and a crop, but of fine quality. The

The wholesale market was very quiet, little lumber being offered. The fleet is expected in by Monday. Freights were firmer, \$2.25 being paid for Oconto, and \$1.75 was saked for Manistee. Piece stuff was quoted at \$7.0097.25, and inch at \$8.0000.00. The better grades of inch at \$10.00014.00. Lath at \$1.20, and shingtes at \$1.0002.25.

At the yards trade continues good, and the general market is steady, common inch, especially 13-inch

LIVE STOCK.

ing 1, action Grades—Steers in fair ness, ing 1,000 to 1,250 bs.
Suchers Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city sisughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 bs.

Steek Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 2.7593.25

SHEEP—There was a less active demand ; but the supply also was less and prices sustain cline. We quote the market steady at \$2.75 common to medium, and at \$3.754.50 to

85....94 3.90

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Library, Pa. Uct. 23...—Layra.p-ticcelpts for the week ending Oct. Injures 80 cars of through and 280 cars yard stock, or in all 5, 460 head; supply for yard sales good, but mostly of medium quality, which was off a full 26c; common grades and good to extra were firm at last week's figures; trade dull all the week, with a few loads yet unsoil; good to extra \$5.0065, 46; fair to medium, \$4.0064, 25; common to fair, \$3.2562, 75; bulls, \$2.5063, 76; sales for the week, 4,41 head.

Hoos—Receipts 23.26 head; supply extra and prices off 40c on light grades, with but little change on good and heavy; Philadelphias, \$6.2566, 40; light Yorkers, \$5.5063, 75; fair Yorkers, \$5.1063, 30; grassers, \$5.20 \$5.25; roughs, \$4.7845.00.

Sheep-Receipts 16,500 head; with a fair run the market opened at last week's figures, but closed dull at 10c off; extra 1201bs, \$5.50; good, 90 te 100, \$4.756 \$5.00; common, 70 to 80, \$3.2563.85. Lambs, \$4.00 \$60.00.

5.00; common, 70 to 80, \$5.2563.85. Lambs, \$4.00 cs.00.

ALBANY—WHENLY REVIEW.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
ALBANY. N. Y. Oct. 20.—Bunyez—Receips, 400 cars, 08 short of last week, and of good average quality; demand moderate, sad the falling off in business is common to the assaon; trade condined to supply of Eastern and local weath; nothing done for New York or Brighton; market has ruled languid, and quotably a strong 12 co off on all grades; sales of choice natives 35.20g3.35; and medium weights down to 34.00; Success AND LANNS—Receipia, 79 cars, same as last week; market dull for both; sheep unchanged in value; lambs \$6 lower; light local and Lastern trade; the bulk of receipts went forward in \$25.00g3.25; lambs, \$5.00g6.25.

of receipts went for ward in fast hands; sheep, common to good, \$3.5065.25; lambs, \$5.0066.25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Braves—Receipts, 2,000; makinff \$5.690 for the four days, against \$6.240 at the wame time last week. Market weaker, if possible, than reported yesterday, with a further decline on ordinary and medium grades equal to \$4.0; a few choice steers sold at former figures, but they were really premium cattle; deem to fair native steers, \$7.0028.00; good to prime, \$8.5028.50; extra and fancy do, \$9.75:610.25; 10 premium steers, 10.-cwt net average; \$10.75; 18 carloads fair Cherokne eattle, \$0.75.

Surar.—iecceipts, 5.540; making 21.530 for four days, against 22.650 at the same time last week; market uncommonly tame; limited trade; downward tendency. Sheep ranged \$4.0060.00, with the bulk of transactions at \$4.7565.50; lambs, \$5.2566, 17.70 for four days, against 17.20 same time last week; none of the 5 carloads offered alive had been sold before 'Change, as the market was unsettled.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1.000; BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—CATILE—Receipts to-day, 1,008; total for the week, 10,000; no sales to-day; fresh receipts all consigned through.

SHEFF AND LARMS—Receipts to-day, 1,200; total for the week, 23,000; only 3 cars Western sheep disposed of at full ½c off opening rates of the week, 28,000; market active and higher; Yorkers, fair to best, \$5.7568.00; light ones, \$5.50; heavy hogs, \$5.7568.00; all sold.

65.00; all sold.

ST. LOUIS.

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BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

No. 2, 23s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 2s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn-No. 1, 28s; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn-No. 1, 28s No. 2, 225 8d.

Provisions-Pork, 77s 6d. Lard, 48s.

Liverroot, Oct. 20-3 p. m. - Westher dull.

Breadstuffs-Supply light. Flour-No. 1, 25s 8d;
No. 2, 23s 6d. Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9d 4d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 9d.

Corn-No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 20s 6d.

Provisions-Mess pork, 77s.

108 8d; No. 2, 108 6d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 108 9d. Corn-No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 208 6d. PROVISIONS—Moss pork; 77s. LINSEED OIL—27s 806228. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—Latest. — COTTON — Steady; middling uplands, 5 15-16d; Orleans, 65d; sales 10, 000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,500; sales of the week, 58,000, of which exporters took 4,000; speculation took 4,000; total stock actual, 510,000; estimated e23,000; American actual, 232,000; estimated, 255,600; total import, 26,000; American, 172,000; continued export, 10,000; amount affoat, 172,000; American, 72,000; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 2,000; American maler, 30,000. BHEADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 14,000 gra; American, 8,000; California white wheat, average, 10s edditos 8d; club, 10s 9d621s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 2s 4d621cs, No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 2s 4d621cs, No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 2s 4d621cs, No. 2 to No. 1 red Western winter, 26628 3d. Flour—Western canal, 23s eddic20s 6d. Corra—Western mixed, 2ss eddic27s. Onts American—3662s 6d. Barley, American, 38 6d. Peas, Canadian, 37s 6d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 50835s.

Provisions—Mess pork, 77s. Prime mess beef, 70s. American lard, 48s. Cheese; fine American, 58s. Bacon, long clear, 44s 8d; short clear, 48s.

Tallow—Fine American, 43s 6d.
Petrsolecum—Spirita, 10s; refined, 12s 6d015s.
Linseed Oil—2s 8d.
Rasis—Common, 6s; pub. 14s.

off, and miliers only bought to fill immediate want holders were disposed to realize, but were us willing to submit to any material declins prime new No. 2 Chicago was held. \$1.30, with \$1.3741, 28 bid; sales of 101,000 bu s \$1.1061.30 for ungraded spring; \$1.15 for New You Nos. 2 and 3 mixed; \$1.20 in store for 40,000 bu old No 2 Hilwaukee; \$1.3041, 34 for white Western; an \$1.36 for extra white Michigan. Rre quiet and about steady, at 72675c for Western; a car-load of Western sold at 73c. Corn a shade firmer, with a very moderate export and light home-trade demand; sales of 129,000 bu at 58½650c, steamer; 60660½6 for and and No. 1 mixed, including 20,000 bu mixed at 58½650c; and 60½c for Western yellow in settlement. Outs in fair request at a shade better prices; sales of 76,000 bu at 32650c for mixed and 33650c for white Western and States, 38c for No. 3 white; 30½61c for No. 2 white; 32650c for mixed western, including 2,500 bu prime old at 50c affont; 38642c for white Western.

AMEBICAN CITIES.

Total.—There was little that was new to note in connection with the cattle market. Trade was not active by any means, but in a quiet way a good many cattle were worked off, and for most descriptions previous prices were maintained. Shipping grades, because of the extreme depression prevalent at the East, were dull and weak, and in not a few instances sales were reported at a concession from Thursday's prices 56:10c per 100 lbs. Fair to good steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs sold at \$3.25@4.15, while prime to choice smooth fat droves of heavier average were not wanted at over \$4.25@4.50. There was a well sustained demand for stockers and for butchers' stuff, and most of the offerings that were suited to the wants of those two classes of buyers were closed out, the former operating chiefly at \$2.75@3.25, and the latter at \$2.65@3.00. The market closed steady

QUOTATIONS:

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,300 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,300 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 ks.

3.50@4.00 Butchers' Stock—Poorto common steers, and orders; engagements to Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bugrain at 9d; to London, by steam, 16,000 bu grain to fill on private terms.

Provisions—Fork very dull, both for cash lots and futures; a light trade for export, including 27 bris new mess, part late yesterday, at \$13.80617.00, and sellers option for the remainder of the years at \$15.75 and and \$15.90 asked; at the second call there was nothing done. Cut mests were in slow demand; middles scarcely so firm and business limited. Lund—Spot Jower and pressed for sale, leading to a fair business; futures opened easier but closed firm, with a moderate trade; sales of 725 tes prime steam on spot at \$10.35, down to \$10.20, and 730 tes do late yesterday at \$10.35, and to arrive this week at \$0.20; also 100 tes tou arrive first haif November at \$10.00; 2,230 tes for November at \$9.9610.0234, closing af \$9.95; 1,500 tes sellers' option for the remainder of the pear at \$9.87468.9234, closing at \$9.9745, closing at \$9.95; 1,500 tes sellers' option for the remainder of the pear at \$9.97469.90, and 1.230 tes for February, 1877, at \$9.871499.9746, closing at \$9.9640.00; at the second call for October, \$10.00 bid and \$10.30 asked; for November, \$9.85 bid and \$9.90 asked; for February, 1877, \$9.9546 and \$9.90 asked; for February, 1877, \$9.9546 and \$9.90 asked; for February, 1877, \$9.954 bid and \$9.90 asked; for Februa

lon: tales of 20 bris alcohol was made at \$2.54, wine gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NRW YORE, Oct. 20.—COTYON—Steady; 1076/2171-18c; futures closed steady; October, 10 13-18c;10 27-32c; November, 10 15-18c;10 31-32c; December, 11, 5-32c;11, 5-32c;11, 12-32c; May 11, 12-32c; May 11 13-32c; February, 11 19-32c; May 11 12-32c; May 11 13-32c; February, 11 19-32c; May 11 12-32c; June, 12/6612 13-32c; June, 12/6612 13-32c; Juny, 12 17-32c; August, 13/6612 11-16c; net recepts as all United States ports during the week, 155,000 bales; net recepts as ame week st year, 168,000; total recepts at all United States ports to date, 835,000; do same date asst year, 63,000; con and the states ports to date, 835,000; do same date asst year, 770,000; exports from all United States ports to date, 190,000; do same week last year, 185,000; stock at all United States ports, 426,000; do same time last year, 526,000; stock at all united States ports, 426,000; stock at all united States ports, 426,000; do same time last year, 680,000; do same time last year, 680,000; do same time last year, 882,000; stock of American adoat for Great Pitous—Less doing; without decided change; receipts, 14,000 brits, No. 2, 83,504,25; super State and

mired, 50000c; white, 5556050c; sail, 5756050c. Oats higher; moound and mired, 25654c; oid white, 37c; fall to choice do, 35654c.

Whiten—Western, 81. 14.

Butten—Unchanger
CHESSE—Quelt: New York State, famor, 120650c; do prime, 10012c; Western fine, 10562115c; de prime, 8

a. 33635.

RECHIFTS—Wheat, 9.000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu.

SHUPENENTS—Corn, 41,000 bu.

WOOL—Oble, Penheylvania, and West Virginia XX.

od above, 44647s; X. 43645c; medium, 436434c;

ourse, 28640c; New York, Michigan, Indians, and
festern fine, 28643c; medium, 45642c; coarse, 286

HAY—Quiet but steady; prime, \$17.00@19.00; chelce, \$19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; \$18.50. Land in good demand; tièrce, \$11.28\$11.30; keg. \$21.70.212.00. Bulk ineats quiet but steady; shoulders, old, 7½c; new in good demand as &c. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; shoulders, Sc; clear rlb, 9½c; clear, 10c; sugar-cured hams in fair demand; 156-17c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm; \$1.1921.14.

GROCKHISS—Coffee scarce and firm; \$10 cargoes, 16 &10½c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good fair, 9½6. Oc; centrifugal, 10½e10½c. Moissees weak; sominarly unchanged, Rice—Demand fair and firm; ordinarly to prime, 5½65½c.

Baltimors, Oct. 20.—Flows—Active but firm; Western amily, \$5.79½7.00; others unchanged.

GRAIN—West active and firm; generally higher; No. 2 Western, 80%c cash er November. Oats, quiet but weak; white Western, 30%doc; mixed Western, 30%doc; mixed Western, 30%doc; mixed Western, 10cd, 10

Oata quiet but weak; white Western, 38240c; mixed Western, 356837c.
PROVINIONS—Unchanged.
PROVINIONS—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Inactive and lower; Western good to prime, 22622c; do extra fine, 22623c.
PRIBOLENE—Nominally unchanged.
WHIRKY—Quiet is 1.15½61.16.
COPPEX—Quiet but steady, and unchanged.
RECKIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—CORN, 4,000 bu.
TOLEDO, Oct. 20.—FLOUR—Steady,
GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 3 white Wabah, 51.3½; No.
1 white Michigan, 81.25; No. 20, 31.18; amber Michigan, 12.25; No. 2 with white fill in the chigan, 11.13½; No. 2 red winter, 51.21; November, 51.22; No. 3 red, 31.15½; No. 2 amber Hilmola, 51.25; No. 3 red, 31.15½; No. 2 amber Hilmola, 51.25; No. 3 red, 31.15½; No. 2 amber Hilmola, 51.25. Corn steady; high mixed, spot, new, 45%; No. 2, 49½; No. 3 new, November, 450; No. 2 white, 50½0; no grade, new, 450; damaged, 45%; Oats duli; no demand.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn,

no grade, new, 48c; damaged, 40%c. Outs dull; no demand.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheel, 37,000 bu; corm, 34,000 bu; outs, 7,000 bu; bariey, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bris; wheel, 37,000 bu; corm, 70,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, 0., OCT. 22.—COTTON—Dull; 10%c.

FLOUR—Quiet, but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; red, \$1,1501.25.

Corn quiet; 47,648c. Outs dull; 20,837c. Rye quiet, but firm; 68c. Bariey quiet; \$1,1001.15.

PROVISIONS—PORK dull and drooping; \$16,50048.75.

Lard firmer; steam, 10%c; Rettle, 10%glion; 68c. Baries also of long clear and short clear at 3%c seller January; long clear, 3%c, December; 3%c January, all boxed. Bacon steady; good demand; 7%c7%c; 9%c90%c.

WHISEX—Active, firmer, and higher; \$1,11.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

BUTTER-Duli and drooping.

MILWATKER. ON MILWATKET.

MILWATKER. ON THE STATE OF THE

bales.
FLOUE-Less firm than yesterday; buyers off.
GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fail, \$1.20
GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fail, \$1.20
GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fail, \$1.20
GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 mixed,
and lower; elosed firm at outside prices; No. 2 mixed,
4156424c cash; 42c November. One Barrey steady
fair demand for high grades; sample lots Minnesota, 90
GS1.20.

BUFFALO. Oct. 20.—FLOUR—25c higher.
GRAIN—Wheat unactiled; little doing in consequence; sales of a cam of white at \$1.35; 400 bu hard \$0.1 Miwankee at \$1.30; 0.2 Milwankee held at \$1.28. Corn dull but firm; No mixed Western, 56c; sample, 53c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley in thir demand; sales of 9,000 bu Canada at 95c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. COTTON.

DRY GOODS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—PRIEGLEUM—Market usa and steady; 110 teut, 23c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.—PRIEGLEUM—Crods as free but very freegalist; quoted at \$3.15 at Parkers; in fined dull; prices machanged.

IRON. PITTERUSS, Pa. Oct. 20.—Pio-Ison-Moderate active; No. 1 foundry, \$24.00@25.00, four mass. No. 2 foundry, \$23.00@23.50; gray forge, \$21.00&21.50 TURPENTINE.

MARINE.

CHICAGO

FREIGHTS.

Bissell, lumber, Spanish River to wanda) at \$3.37½ per m by rai best lumber charter of the season Sawyer, coal, Cleveland to Chic 5c. Capt. Tom Collins reports lummings, coal to Chicago at 40c; ume; schr Guiding Star, coal

CHICAGO.—The forerunners of the lumber-fied are beginning to arrive. There were a number of lumber-laden versets at the market last evening....The sohr Owasco is loading grain at one of the elevators for Buffalo. This will be her in trip in two years ... All the vessels which left ye terday paid \$2 per day sallor wages. This is is double the amount that was paid about two monitage... The schr William Jones arrived here ye

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON. Mich., Oct. 20.—Down—Prop.

Starucca, Huron City, Mineral Rock and bargs,
Tempest and barges; schr Margaret R. Goffe.

Ur—Prop. Nahant, Mayflower, St. Joseph, Comodore, Sheldon and consort, Balize and bargs;
schrs Nassau, Sweetheart, Three Brothers, Indeed, J. E. Balley, J. L. Quimby, Minnie Sisson, Monterey, Granger, Penokee, Thomas E.

Sheldon, Lew Elleworth, Belle Mitchell, Olive Mitchell.

Wind—Southeast, fresh: weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 20.—Down—Schr Wawnosh.

wanosh.

UF-Props James Fiek, Jr., Vanderbilt, William Cowie, Barnum and sensort, Townsend and consort; schre Sarah Jane, Montauk, E. W. Ratbun, Queen City, Red Wing, Brooklyn.

Wind-South, brisk; weather cloudy, with light

With—South, brisk; weather cloudy, from the bark Massillon, bound for Chicago, from Kelly's Island, with a cargo of limestone, began leaking no Sagihaw Bay Wednesday night. I elected y morning, two hours and a half after seprang aleak, absevent down in the middle of Saginaw Bay. The crew was picked up by the tay Vulcan, and transferred to the prop Starraca, and arrived here this morning. No lives were lost. The vessel was insured, and was owned by James Carrigan, of Cleveland.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Bridgefort, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Prop Palla, Chillicothe, 4, 200 bu corn; Parson Brownlow, Chillicothe, 5, 800 bu corn; Easton, Chillicothe, 6, 200 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6, 400 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6, 200 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 4, 000 bu corn, 1, 500 bu cats; John Cated, LaSalle, 6, 000 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5, 150 bu corn.

Cleared—Onondaga, Morris, 89, 731 ft lumber; Mayflower, Joliet, 6, 000 bu wheat; Lily, Morris, 10 m lumber; J. Bouchárd, Ottawa, 65, 562 ft lumber, 200 m shingles; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4, 000 bu wheat; Phrantz, Lockport, 80, 702 ft lumber; Brilliant, Morris, 28, 740 ft lumber, 50 m shingles, 20 m lath.

ERIE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ERIE, Pa., Oct. 20.—ARRIVALS—Schre Almost phers, St. Peter, Ontario, G. S. Hazzard.
DEFARTURES—For Chicago, schre Hayward, Hazzard. Hazzard. Several vessels have laid up for the season at this MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRE AND THERE—At Port Hope lumber is beginning to pile up on the docks again, making things more lifelike at that harbor......The Orient is still on the bottom near Stoney Point. Lake Ontario..... The lug Satellite has succeeded in releasing the brig Lucy J. Clark, which was asked at Bar Point.... Last Traesday the schr Ocean Wan passed a vessel's main-boom and gaff about eighted-miles off Oswego, but she was unable to gather the wreck.... The prop Trader has been raised, and taken to Grand Haven for repairs. As already stated, she has an immense hole in her bottom... The Port Hope Times says that now the Government has placed a magnificent lifeboat at that part a local crew should be made up to man li... Says the Oswego Times. "A telegram free Capt. Henderson to Capt. Faulkner, received last night, says the serb Orient, sualt off Stoney Point, remains in the same position as when she first, went down. She is held by her anchor, and has received no damage by the male. It is thought she will be rescued. ... The United States start Fessenden left Detroit Wedme day for Sandusky to coal up, after which she will return and take on board supplies, life-boats, and mortars for life-aving stations on Lake Huron... On and after the late of November the rate of elevating, including ten days storage, at this port, is to be Le per bu, and each succeeding ten days is to be Le per bu, and each succeeding ten days is to be Le per bu, and each succeeding ten days at less ke storage additional. The grain pays & per bu of the elevation and the vessel & per bu. The winter storage from Nov. I to five days after oper of cansi next spring will be 2e per bu, and for lettime & per bu for every ten days or parts thereof.

Rondand Letting Rondand Storage and the same for late of the contract of the revenue and the result of the sevenue and the same of the parts and the parts and the parts and

FAIRBANKS' SCALES VOLUME

AILES AND FINE JEWELERS AND

PIANOS (Chickeri CLOCKS AND BRO SEWING-MACHI

HALL BOALES CHINA AND GLAS CARPETS FURNIT

HOTEL RANGES BATUS-WEDDING STATI DIAMONDS-

ARTISTIC TAILO ART WORK IN ST

MEN'S FINE UND OIL PAINTINGS,

CARRIAGES-FINE WATCHES-KID GLOVES AND

all descriptions. FINE WATCH RE HAMD Corner Ste MILLINERY. - TH style Hate and Bo

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BREVOORT HOUSE The cards will app first page in Tax Care For further particula COMPANY. STOVES,

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